THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 28TH JANUARY.

THE "Native Thinker" of Madras urges the Government to prohibit the admission, into *English* teaching schools, of boys before the 10th year of their age, and to insist that the boys shall first have passed through a *vernacular* school, and have learnt, at least, the three Rs. He argues that "by this simple and easy action the Government will promote the health, the intellectual brightness, and the common sense of the rising generation. The longer the Government delays such action, the more would such valuable and necessary qualities decline as they have rapidly been doing."

A REPORT was current recently in Yokohama that a secret treaty had been concluded between Russia and Japan against England. Colour was given to the rumour by the fact that for some time past Russia had been cultivating amicable relations with the Japanese Court, no doubt feeling that in the event of war with England, Japan might give the British an advantage in respect of operations in the Pacific Ocean. Not unnaturally the statement caused considerable excitement, for a Russo-Japanese alliance is an event not to be contemplated with equanimity by English diplomatists. The story has now been officially denied both in St. Petersburg and in Yokohama.

A CURIOUS practice of the Shans was brought to light the other day by one of the special correspondents of the *Rangoon Gazette* with the Karenni expedition. It appears that when the dacoit, Boh Twek Nga Loo, was shot in his attempt to escape from his escort, and his body burned, certain Shans from Hopen sent men, had the body exhumed, cut off the head, and sent it on to Mone, the scene of Twek Nga Loo's recent exploits, and there it was exhibited in the bazars. The body in the meantime was boiled down into a kind of ointment, and this is now being retailed at high rates everywhere, as it is supposed to possess extraordinary virtues, and to endow the persons anointed with high courage and supernatural abilities, such as Twek Nga Loo was said to be possessed of.

MR. CAIN, M. P., writing of Baroda, says:—"The Regalia of Baroda is valued at £3,000,000 sterling. We were first shown the jewels worn by the Maharajah on state occasions. These consist of a gorgeous collar of 500 diamonds, some of them as big as walnuts, arranged in five rows, surrounded by a top and bottom row of emeralds of the same size; the pendant is a famous diamond called "The Star of the Deccan." An aigrette to match is worn in the turban; then followed strings of pearls of perfect roundness, graduated from the size of a pen to a large marble; wondrous rings, necklaces, clusters of sapphires and rubies as big as grapes; and, greatest marvel of all, a carpet, about ten feet by six, made entirely of strings of pure and coloured pearls, with great central and corner circles of diamonds. This carpet took three years to make and cost £200,000. This was one of Khande Rao's mad freaks, and was intended to be sent to Mecca to please a Mohammedan lady.

THE English postage on parcels not exceeding 11lbs. in weight for India (including Burma and the Indian post-offices in the Persian Gulf), Aden, and Zanzibar, has been reduced to the following rates:—Not exceeding 11lbs. 1s.; for each pound or fraction of a pound additional, 8d. There will be a corresponding reduction, it is presumed, in the postage rates for parcels despatched from India.

It is estimated that in England one man in five hundred gets a college education, and in America one in every two hundred.

VISCOUNT CROSS in a speech which he made at Oldham (January 24) said that the Government is in favour of developing Railway communication in India, by which means the area under cotton cultivation would be increased. He said his best endeavours would be used to improve agriculture, while he was connected with India. With regard to Factory Acts in India, he expected that an alteration in them would shortly be made.

TUESDAY, 29TH JANUARY.

MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER made his promised leap from a balloon in a parachute at Bombay on Saturday last in the presence of a hundred thousand persons. Ascending to the height of 1,760 feet, he leapt into space; after a fall of 150 feet, the parachute opened, and Mr. Spencer descended slowly to the ground. Then he addressed the persons in the immediate vicinity, saying that he had intended to leap at 2,000ft., but the sea appeared so close under him, that he decided to leap at 1,760 feet. He will repeat the feat at Bombay in a fortnight's time, and then come on to Calcutta.

A LINGUISTIC question of a good deal of interest is the relation of Sanskrit to the common Vernaculars of India, more generally spoken of as Prakrit. Are these latter really derived from the Sanskrit of Panini, the great grammarian; or was Sanskrit formed by scholars and grammarians from the Prakrit, and consequently never a really spoken vernacular of India or of the Aryan race? Dr. Burgess' *Epigrapha Indica* proclaims in favour of the latter theory, as will be seen from Prof. Buhler's paper, on a Prakrit grant of the Palava King Sivaskandavarman: "The results of the recent epigraphic and linguistic studies are most unfavourable to the theory that there was in India once a golden age during which kings, priests, and peasants spoke the language of Panini. They rather tend to show that the classical Sanskrit is a Brahmanical modification of *the* or *a* northern dialect, elaborated by the grammatical schools, which very slowly and in historical times, gained ascendancy throughout the whole of India, and among all the educated classes. Our inscription is an important link in a long chain of arguments supporting this view. Its full importance can, however, only be made apparent in a comprehensive discussion of the history of the Aryan languages of India." Modern researches on the subject, we are sorry to say, do not throw much light on the subject. There cannot be a question that Sanskrit was at one time the *spoken* language of India. It was spoken, as its very name implies, by the educated people of the country. The *prakrit*, which bears the same relation to Sanskrit, as the *sadhu bhasha* does to spoken Bengali, was spoken by women and the uneducated masses.

Truth says that the Queen is desirous that Sir Theodore Martin should undertake to write an elaborate biography of the Emperor Frederick, on the same scale as his Life of the Prince Consort.

DURING his visit to Glasgow as the first Gifford lecturer, Professor Max Muller was entertained to dinner by Glasgow University Club. There was a distinguished company present, with the Rev. David Hunter in the chair. The following extract from the Professor's reply to the speech of the learned chairman has a special interest for our readers:—

"Instead of propounding a new religion, I thought the best plan would be to expound the old religion and to show not so much what religion ought to be, but what religion has been. I shall be satisfied to lay, if I can, the foundations on which a truly historical study of religion may be based. It is not the first time I have been asked to propound or recommend a new religion. I remember some years ago a most distinguished Japanese statesman, who had been Minister at Washington, coming on his way back to Japan to England. He rushed down to Oxford to see me, and, as he said, for only half an hour. I happened to be at luncheon. I asked him to come in. "Sir, said he, "you know all religions. You know I am an educated man. I want no religion, of course, but the people in Japan want a religion. I have only half an hour. What religion shall we take? Do not say Christianity, because you know Christianity in Japan is so mixed up with political questions, and the Christians have proved themselves such dangerous subjects, such as petroluses that really it cannot be Christianity. But any religion you should recommend I would like to take back." So I said—"Your Excellency, you have a very good religion in Japan. You have the Buddhist. Try first of all to be real Buddhist, not sham, not esoteric Buddhists. Try to be what Buddha wanted you to be, and if you come to England and have half an hour to spare tell me your experience." I should like to say much the same to those who are clamouring for a new religion."

MR. D. N. REID, of Sarun, suggests a means by which the wants of the ryots could be met, and the transaction be made a paying one to men of capital. "To give the outside public confidence in a scheme of the kind it should be conducted under the supervision of Government assisted by experienced residents, and if the first experiment is started in my district, I shall be only too happy to give every assistance that I can to help to make it a crowning success. First of all a Government officer of some standing and ability should be deputed to supervise the business and protect the interests of those who lend their money to the scheme. And say that the rate of interest is fixed at 12 per cent. 3 per cent of this might go towards the pay of the officer and his subordinates, so as to make the business self-supporting, the remains 9 per cent. being sufficient interest to satisfy most investors if paid regularly. My idea of managing the business would be as follows:—that it would be the duty of the officer in charge to (1) receive and examine all applications for loans, and satisfy himself that the security offered was more than sufficient to cover the loans required; (2) to advertise in the public papers at home and in India for money wanted; (3) to keep all bonds and a proper system of accounts; (4) to pass through his office all loans paid and refunded with interest; (5) to recover, when necessary, through the courts loans and interest from defaulting ryots."

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JANUARY.

PUNDITA RAMABAI has published a book, called the "The High Caste Hindu Woman." In it she illustrates from her own biography many of the grievances of which the educated Hindu woman has to complain." In a series of carefully-written dissertations," observes a contemporary, "Pundita Ramabai traces the course of the Hindu woman's life with legal exactness from infancy to widowhood and death." The proceeds of the present volume are to be devoted to a fund in India for the establishment of a Boarding School for Hindu widows, at which without loss of caste, they may enjoy the advantages of a refined education and personal independence.

THE American papers state that whisky is now being manufactured out of old rags. This is an inversion of the familiar fact that most of the old rags are manufactured out of whisky.

SANITATION appears to be making head in Upper Burma. A loan of 23 lakhs of rupees has been sanctioned in Rangoon for drainage works in course of construction, and 14 acres of low-lying land have been reclaimed. Considerable sums have been spent in other towns also on road-making, road-cleaning, drainage, and conservancy. The Government of India have suggested a sanitary survey to be made to facilitate the introduction of an efficient system of drainage, water-supply, and conservancy into all towns.

AN extremely handy custom among the Persians, writes an English paper, is temporary marriage. It is as follows:—

A Persian couple may enter into matrimony for any specified period of time—a day, a week, a month, six months or longer. A priest and a written contract are required, as in the usual form, and a dowry and present bestowed. Whether the transaction is entered upon for a matter of days or years, at its termination, each one goes their way free of all further obligations towards each other. This form of marriage is indulged in largely by travellers and men whose vocations take them from place to place. A mixed party of travellers—men, women, and children—arrive at a village. The susceptible heart of one of the gentlemen is touched by the charms of some rustic *belle*. The village priest is summoned forthwith, and the young lady's father invited to the caravanserai. A settlement takes place, and the priest draws up a marriage contract then and there, which the groom and the bride's parents sign. In it is stated the exact terms of the marriage, the amount of the settlement and the time the contract is to expire. The priest is fed, the settlement money paid over to the father and the blushing bride, who has had nothing to say in the matter whatever, is handed over to her husband. The contract being over, the bride kisses her husband's hands, and returns to her parents' roof. She is now a charming young widow, and possessed of a good round sum she of course very soon makes mincemeat of some worthy young peasant's heart, and settles down for life. It sometimes happens, however, that the young bride takes advantage of the temporary marriage to steal away her husband's heart, and then at the old home a new marriage contract is drawn up and she becomes his lifelong helpmate.

MR. FANSHAWE is likely to remain on special duty in connection with the Simla Exodus question for some weeks to come. Meanwhile no date has been fixed for the Government leaving Calcutta. That will probably depend as usual on the time by which the Budget Statement can be issued.

THE latest American notion is a gun without a barrel and with no powder. Its projectiles—dynamite cartridges—are discharged by some ingenious

contrivance of revolving wheels worked by means of a Westinghouse brake, and will have an initial velocity of 1,500 feet a second.

THURSDAY, 31ST JANUARY.

WHAT, after all, does the Morier episode amount to? In dealing with the question the *Pioneer* writes :—

The only justification whatsoever for the libel on Sir Robert Morier is the evidence of Major von Deines that :—"Subsequently on the occasion of a visit which I paid to the Field Marshal when he was laid up with a broken leg, I recurred to his first statement, and then he reiterated in a clear and decided manner that the first news of our armies reached him by a *telegram of the English Envoy in Darmstadt via London.*" It is curious that the English Press have not noticed that this and every other statement made by Major von Deines is entirely compatible with the late Marshal Bazaine's letter to Sir Robert Morier, in which he clears the latter, and in the most explicit manner, of this absurd charge. On the face of it it seems probable that the incident may be accounted for in this way. It would clearly be the duty of Mr. Morier to communicate to the Foreign Office by telegraph that the German troops had crossed the Moselle. This despatch would doubtless go through in cipher, but there are at least three "F. O." officials who could construe this cipher: any one of these three may have been indiscreet enough to say to a friend in London:—"Morier cables from Darmstadt that the German troops crossed the Moselle this morning." If this information was re-telegraphed *verbatim* to Bazaine at Metz, what more is probable than that many years later he may,in talking over the war with von Deines, have mentioned in what a roundabout way the intelligence reached him. We should like to know what Foreign Office in the world has not occasionally leaked in this fashion. The episode itself with the side-light thrown on the Geffcken inquiry is eminently Bismarckian, while it suggests that in transmission by heredity the merciless, almost tyrannical, individuality and the Iron Chancellor has only become diluted in Count Herbert Bismarck with something of vulgarity and insolence.

MR. P. VENTERS, of the Government Telegraph Workshops at Alipore, writes in the columns of the *Indian Engineer* of a perfect punkah-pulling machine, which, he says, he patented five years ago. One of these machines has been at regular work in the Government Telegraph Workshops at Alipore ever since Mr. Venters took out his patent, and the machine seems to have given entire satisfaction, being now, in fact, as good as new, and never having needed repairs. No coolie is required to work the machine, compressed air being the medium adopted. It is noiseless, economical, and obedient, for it can be set going or stopped at will. By the help of his machine, Mr. Venters claims that, independently of the satisfactory steady swing imparted to the punkahs, he can utilize the exhaust-air from the machine, on the same principle as the one adopted for a cheap and effective means of refrigeration, thus cooling the rooms sensibly.

THE *British Weekly* says :—"An answer to Lord Salisbury's sneer has come speedily, and from most unexpected quarter. Last week the Glasgow students elected their representative Council, and among the members, returned by the fourth-year medical men, appears the name of Mr. Krishna Lal Dutta a Native of India. Mr. Dutta came to Britian some years ago with the intention of ameliorating the condition of his countrymen. He naturally chose Scotland as his field, and at the last general election contested the Bridgeton Division of Glasgow. Though defeated, he had no cause to be ashamed of the brave stand he made. Since then he has been studying medicine in the University and just a fortnight ago, carried off the palm by delivering an impassioned appeal on behalf of down-trodden Ireland to a large meeting of students. The honor, now conferred upon him by his fellows, is significant, as showing that Scottish students may be trusted to hasten the time 'when man to man the world o'er will brithers be, an' a' that.' But what will England do for Mr. Nowroji?"

A CURIOUS ring has been entrusted to a London jeweller for sale. It is an engraved diamond ring, once the property of the Queen of Delhi, and is said to have been preserved for many generations in the Treasury of the Moghul Emperors. The most remarkable feature of the ring is a central diamond bearing a monogram of two Arabic words, meaning "O Ali." If its owners are correct in ascribing this to the fifteenth or sixteenth century, it is probably the oldest engraved diamond of which any thing is known.

SOME interesting statistics have been compiled by the officials of the Indian Home Department with reference to the number of presses, and the various newspapers, periodicals, and books published in India. In the year 1885-86 the year dealt with in the return—there were 1,094 presses worked in India. Of these 264 were in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, 229 in Bengal, 228 in the British territory in Bombay, and 20 in the Native States, 200 in Madras, 71 in the Punjab, 26 in Burmah, 16 in the Central Provinces, 5 in Berar, 4 in Assam, and 1 in Coorg. The number of newspapers printed in English during the same year was 127, as against 117 in the previous year, and of newspapers printed in the vernacular or bilingual 277, as against 259 in 1884 85. By far the greater number of the vernacular newspapers are published in the Bombay Presidency, which supports no less than 104, the North-West Provinces and Oudh coming next with 72, the Punjab with 67, and Bengal with 54. In Madras there are only 29, and in Coorg no newspapers either in English or in the vernacular is published. The number of periodicals published in India was 406 both in English and in the vernacular. Bombay is again at the head of the list of native periodicals with 88, while in Madras 40 English periodicals were published, and only 21 in the vernacular. The number of books published in the vernacular was much larger than in 1884-85, when it was 6,726. In 1885-86 the number was 7,990, of which Bengal contributed 2,414, Bombay 1,855, the Punjab 1,527, the North-West Provinces and Oudh 1,251, and Madras 718.

FRIDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY.

ONE may form some idea of the extent of the possessions belonging to the Russian Emperor, as property immediately attached to the Crown, when we hear that the Altai estates alone cover an area of 40,000,000 desjatins, or over 170,000 square miles, being about three times the size of England and Wales. The Nertchinsk estates in Eastern Siberia are estimated at about 18,000,000 desjatins. In the Altai estates are situated the gold and silver mines of Barnaul, Paulov, Smijov, and Loktjepp, the copper foundry at Saseum, and the great iron works at Gavrilow, in the Salagirov district.

THE growing importance of Chittagong as a seaport is evinced by the fact, that whereas in 1877 the seaborne treade of the port amounted in value to 24 lakhs of rupees, last year its value was upwards of two crores and ninety lakhs. The export trade of Chittagong is mainly in rice and jute, and as last year there was an abundant jute crop and an excellent rice harvest in Eastern Bengal, the trade in these products showed a very considerable increase amounting in value in the case of rice to over 12 lakhs, and in that of jute to 15½ lakhs. As Chittagong forms the most accessible outlet for the trade of large portion of Eastern Bengal, there can be no doubt of its continued prosperity in the future. Its commercial prosperity would be still further stimulated by the construction of the projected railway to the north, which cannot be long delayed.

THE Dead Letter Offices furnish some curious facts. In Bombay alone, no fewer than 3,414 communications were received with absolutely no address of any kind on the envelopes, but only one or two contained English letters, the writers, the Postmaster-General ungallantly explains, being ladies; in Bengal the number was 3,000; and no doubt at the nine other Dead Letter Offices a very large aggregate of similar letters had to be dealt with. In the United Kingdom, last year, more than 25,000 communications without addresses passed through the Post Office, but the number of letters posted in Great Britain is nine times greater than in this country.

IT has come as a serious shock to many people to learn that Mr. Conybeare is a part-proprietor of the *Times* newspaper. It is felt that after this any thing is possible in a journalistic way, and that we may now expect to hear that Mr. Bradlaugh is the "man behind" the *Christian World*, that Mr. W. H. Smith has a large share in the ownership of the *National Reformer*; that Mr. Balfour draws several thousands yearly from the coffers of *United Ireland*; that Mr. Lobouchere is one of the principal proprietors of the *St. James's Gazette*; that nothing is ever done on *Reynolds' Newspaper* without a previous consultation with the "capitalist" of the journal—Lord Salisbury; and that Mr. Parnell spends a huge sum annually in subsidizing the *St. Stephen's Review*.

THE usual Police Conference is assembling at Lahore for the discussion of questions affecting Police working and the internal management of the force.

THE Chinese New Year has commenced from Wednesday last. The celebration lasts nearly three weeks, during which all classes of the Chinese address themselves to the pursuit of pleasure. The officials put away their seals of office, and devote themselves to visiting each other, to giving and receiving presents, and to the festivities that are universal on the occasion. The New-year is a kind of saturnalia, in which excesses are permitted that are unknown at other times. The dealer is required to balance his books on New-year's day, and is supposed not to owe a single "cash" to any one. If the books do not balance, and the Chinaman cannot pay his debts, he simplifies matters by setting fire to his house. Hence the expression so frequently found in the Anglo-Chinese newspapers, that "the New-year's fires are on," is well understood in the treaty ports, and these fires give serious trouble at times to the authorities, who have to double their police force and fire-brigades on the occasion. It is not uncommon for a Chinese dealer to commit suicide, if unable to pay all he owes on this day. As the youthful Emperor is to be installed in the government of the Empire during the first week of February, the festivities, it is believed, will be celebrated this year with more than usual earnestness, and will last longer.

SATURDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY.

WE hear that the winter has been exceedingly severe in Afghanistan. Latest advices report that three passes are completely closed, as there is over one foot of snow there. The news from Balkh is to the effect that a heavy fall of snow in that locality has interrupted all communications.

THE *Indu Prakash* says :—"The East India Association primarily formed for watching and directing reforms in the Government of India, and maintained with Indian funds has been of recent years pursuing a policy by no means consonant with the best interests of India. Under the auspices of men like Sir Richard Temple the Association has been steadily developing anti-native proclivities, and its position on various occasions, notably on the occasion of the Ilbert Bill, has been for some years of a distinctly hostile character. The papers that are read before it now and then reflect the views of optimistic Anglo-Indians, and there is little attempt on its part to work for the good of India." In reviewing the subject the *Statesman* has also very pertinently asked if the native donors of the Association should not reconsider the policy of their donations.

'I HEAR,' writes a well-informed correspondent to the *Manchester Guardian*, 'that Lord Dufferin was pressed to deal before his departure with the burning question of the future fate of Sind, and to settle it once for all; but he preferred that so important an administrative question should be settled only after long reflection and in a careful manner. Accordingly it was left to Lord Lansdowne. But I am told that the views of all parties concerned are before the Government of India, which has now all the materials for coming to a conclusion. The point is whether Sind is in future to be attached to the Punjab or to remain, as it is at present and since its conquest, attached to and administered by Bombay; and it has been raised in consequence of the increasing importance of military questions on the north-western frontier. The southern part of this frontier is in Sind, and so under the Bombay Government, and for military purposes under the Bombay Commander-in-Chief. The northern part is in the Punjab and under the Commander-in-Chief in India, who, in spite of his name, has no power over the Bombay army. To put an end to this anomalous state of things it is proposed to unite Sind with the Punjab, so that the whole north-western frontier and the valley of the Indus may be under a single military authority.'

RAILWAY projectors are now turning their attention to the apparent opening for an alternative line between the North-West and Calcutta more or less—and generally rather less than more, for there is plenty of room for another line—in competition with the East Indian. At this moment there are three schemes in the field with that object in view.

ONE of the most vulgar and impudent commercial frauds of later days has been finally exposed, occasioning many reflections on the credibility of the public, or of the investing portion of it at any rate. Some time since a company was floated to work an alleged process discovered by Professor Friend, of New York, for refining sugar by electricity, which was reported to transform coarse into good sugar at the same weight. Mr. Friend's methods were simple. He established a few factories, which were closed to inspection on the plea that his invention could not be patented, and must be kept secret. From time to time refined sugar was smuggled into the works, and passed out as "converted" in order to keep up the delusion. But for the most part the author of the hoax employed himself in spending the company's capital freely. At last he died, not before ugly rumours had been set going, and a visit to his premises disclosed the truth. The Americans appear to have kept generally free from the business. But in England the shares have been up to 300, and money has been lost principally in Birmingham. The late Mr. Friend's wife and associates have meanwhile "gone West."

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET).

(SESSION 1888-9.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., F. R. A S., F. R. S. E., on *Monday*, the *4th February*, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Hydrokinetics. Illustrations of the Equation of Continuity.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

February 2nd, 1889

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1889.

MR. DADABHAI NOWROJI AT LIVERPOOL.

LORD SALISBURY'S "blackman" and Mr. Henry Labouchere, senior member for Northampton, were recently entertained at a banquet by the Liverpool Junior Reform club. One of the toasts given on the occasion was "Our Fellow-subjects in India," which was proposed by Mr. E. R. Russel, Editor of the *Liverpool Daily Post*. With this toast Mr. Russel coupled the name of Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, whom he justly described not only as a distinguished subject of Her Majesty connected with her Indian Empire, but as one who has associated himself throughout life with all that was best in British rule and British political principle. Mr. Russel also referred to the remarkable "black man" incident, which has unexpectedly had the effect of bringing Mr. Nowroji into greater prominence than even his own merits would have yielded him.

Mr. Nowroji replied to the toast in a felicitous speech. After expressing his sincere heartfelt gratitude for the magnificent reception which had been given to him, he pertinently observed that the fact of his having been invited by the members of the Liverpool Junior Reform club possessed a deeper significance than a mere personal compliment to himself. The invitation, said Mr. Nowroji, was a message of good will and confidence to the teeming and dumb millions of India from the people of the United Kingdom. He then declared that the use of the contemptuous expression "black man" towards him by Lord Salisbury had done good to his fellow-countrymen in India, as the incident had elicited an expression of British good-will and good feeling towards them in an unmistakable manner. This unexpected result, we have no doubt, must have surprised the English Premier. Lord Salisbury has, indeed, unwillingly rendered a valuable service to the people of India by calling one of their most distinguished representatives as a "black man." Mr. Nowroji gratefully acknowledged the noble work which England has so far done in India. He observed:—"Whatever might be said about the early days of British Government in India, from the beginning of this century, at least the British people had taken a course which was extremely creditable to them, and which was a glory and an honour to their country. They had distinctly laid down the principle on which they were to govern India in 1833, a year prolific in great statesmen and great events in the history of that country—and among the many civilising acts which were passed in that year was the one about which Lord Macaulay said he would be proud all his life, and that was the noble clause or the Act of 1833. It was a declaration distinct and clear that the Natives of India would be treated as British subjects and not as British slaves, that they would be treated without any prejudice of race or distinction of colour or creed. That policy was laid down and spoken of by all the leading statesmen of the day, and notably by Lord Lansdowne, grandfather of the present Viceroy, who emphatically laid down that that was to be the policy for all time to come. Troublesome times came and the Mutiny took place, but the British people did not say when that outbreak was quelled, 'you are now unworthy of any future favours. We won't give you what we promised you before.' When they came triumphant out of that Mutiny they held out to the Indians the greatest charter of their liberties and they declared before God that they would treat the people of India as British subjects. That had been repeated over and over again; it was repeated by the Queen herself in reply to an address from the corporation of Bombay; and they could not go beyond a pledge which in honour they were bound to fulfil." But although the noble policy which was laid down in 1833 has been repeatedly re-affirmed, it practically remains a dead letter up to this day. The great problem of giving the people of India a fair share in the administration of their own country has not yet been solved. For two decades after the passing of the Charter Act of 1833 the Covenanted Civil Service continued to be a close monopoly of the nominees of the Court of Directors. It is true the service was throw open to competition in 1853; that the holding of the competitive examination in London has practically barred the entrance of the Natives of India into the much-coveted heaven-born service. In 1860 a committee of the India Office reported that in order to give effect to the noble policy laid down in the Act of 1833 and re-affirmed in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 it was absolutely necessary that the competitive examination for the Civil Service should be held simultaneously in England and India; but this suggestion has not yet been carried out. This being the case, well might Mr. Nowroji ask, have the statesmen of the present day forgotten the policy which had been clearly laid down by their ancestors? It is for the British public to answer this pertinent question. It is for them to declare whether they mean to carry out or not the policy embodied in the Charter Act of 1833 and repeatedly re-affirmed since.

In the concluding part of his speech, Mr. Nowroji explained to his hearers the real aims and objects of the National Congress movement. He pointed out that the Congress did not demand a Parliament similar to the British Parliament; and that all that it was asking for was a further development of the institutions already in existence. He remarked:—"In this they were not trying to drive away the British Government, and taking the reins in their own hands, and supposing some measures were carried against them, they did not want the Government to leave one side of the house, and that the other should walk into their places. The executive Government would still remain the same, but what they desired was that when this occurred, a Committee of the House of Commons should sit in judgment upon the difference which had arisen between the majority and the Government and should give their decision as to whether the majority was right or the minority was right. This was certainly not upsetting British Government, and that was all they asked. Those who desired these changes were sneered at as a microscopic minority; but he pointed out that the microscopic party in this instance, was a representative one. * * * Once having taught the people of India the principles of constitutional Government, it was as impossible to stop their progress as to stop an *avalanche* coming down the Alps. It was by moral power, by justice and fair play that India was to be ruled; 1,00,000 bayonets would not do it." These sensible and thoughtful observations we commend to the opponents of the Congress who would have us believe that the real object of its promoters and supporters is the overthrow of British supremacy in India. No one knows better than the English educated Native that India must for centuries remain under foreign rule; that the English are the best rulers he can possibly have; and that he has every thing to lose and nothing to gain by a change of masters.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT AND THE HIGH COURT.

IT has for some time past been known that two of the Judges of the Bombay High Court had sent in a remonstrance to Government against the retention in office of magistrates who had, in their evidence before the Crawford Commission, openly confessed to having obtained their places by corrupt means. The Judge's protest to Lord Reay and his Lordship's reply to the same have been published. It appears that Mr. Justice Jardine, in the exercise of his duties as vacation Judge of the Bombay High Court, had occasion to refer to the record of the case of Hanmantrao, who was criminally prosecuted before the District Magistrate of Poona last summer and sentenced to imprisonment. After looking into the record, Mr. Jardine moved his colleagues to present a remonstrance to Government against the continued exercise of magisterial powers by men like Sindeker, Dabir and others who had confessed to the purchase of their offices, on the ground that such men could not be expected to honestly perform their judicial duties and that they would be tempted to pillage the suitors. Accordingly, the question was discussed at a meeting of all the Judges. They declined to move in the matter in a body; but it was thought that any Judge who considered that his duty so required might submit his own individual opinion to Government. We think that when the Judges were unanimous as to the necessity of presenting a remonstrance to Government, the matter should have been allowed to drop. We admit that Mr. Justice Jardine's duty required him to bring the question to the notice of the Chief Justice and Judges. But when his colleagues declined to join with him in submitting a protest to the Governor, he should not have courted a rebuke and a consequent insult to the dignity of the High Court by adopting a course in which he did not receive the support of the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges.

Unfortunately, however, Mr. Justice Jardine did not take this sensible view of the question. He allowed his zeal for preserving the purity of our judicial administration to get the better of his judgment and sent in a protest to Government in which he was joined only by Mr. Justice Birdwood. In the minute recorded by Mr. Jardine on the subject he quoted certain passages from Sindeker's deposition before the Crawford Commission and observed:—"I think it unconstitutional that a person who has purchased his office should pretend for one single day to judge any person under Her Majesty's protection. But I am entitled to assume that the statements above quoted from Mr. Sindeker's deposition relate to matters known to the Governor in Council to whom this branch of the prerogative is delegated, and that the prorogative will be exercised for the benefit of the subjects, and that if His Excellency in Council is advised that Mr. Sindeker ought not to be allowed to continue to exercise judicial functions, we will receive the usual intimation before the vacation is over. In the meantime I have directed certain enquiries to be made and the record of the trial of Hanmantrao to be sent for, and in the interval I would submit to the consideration of my learned brethren the question whether the Chief Justice and Judges on whom the law imposes the duty of superintending the courts of mamladars and magistrates can effectually perform this important duty where persons who have purchased the judicial office are allowed to retain it before they had had time to show repentance, before pardon and without indemnity." Mr. Justice Birdwood concurred with Mr. Justice Jardine as to the necessity of making a recommandation to Government in this matter. Mr. Birdwood thought that the High Court could with propriety advise Government on such an occasion as the present. He pointed out that under the English law a person who purchases an office commits a misdemeanour and forfeits to the Queen any right which he may have in the office and is disabled to hold the office for life. This being the law in England, Mr. Birdwood presumed that it is applicable throughout Her Majesty's dominions. Mr. Justice Scott agreed with Justices Jardine and Birdwood in thinking that judicial officers who have purchased their offices are unfit for the performance of judicial functions and ought to be removed; but he did not join in submitting a protest to the Governor. He doubted whether the High Court would be within its province in presenting the proposed remonstrance to Government against the retention of Mr. Sindeker in office. Mr. Scott thus wrote:—"My colleagues of longer standing and those of the civil service will have a fuller acquaintance with our powers, but my present opinion is that, although the retention in office is improper, wrong to the people, and injurious to the charac-

ter of our whole judicial administration, still the High Court, acting as a body, and not as single member of the public, would exceed their judicial powers if they called upon Government to suspend or dismiss these men. I cannot find anything in our charter or in the two Codes of Procedure, the three documents where our powers are defined that justifies us in pointing out a violation of constitution, or an improper use, of executive power. It seems to me we are bound in our position as Judges to wait till a specific case is brought before us by the public over whom we are placed as administrators of the law before we express a judicial opinion." We need hardly say that we fully agree with Mr. Justice Scott. The position he has taken up is unassailable. He has conclusively shown that the power of the High Court does not go beyond the exercise of the authority and jurisdiction possessed by the late Surpeme Court, the exercise of a superintending power over all Courts subject to its appellate jurisdiction, and the exercise of certain powers of revision clearly defined in the two procedure codes. The Judges of the High Court are no doubt supervisors of all inferior Courts; but this supervision is confined to the superintendence of the inferior Judges in the conduct of the judicial business confided to them, and it is connected with the special judicial work that has been performed by subordinate judicial officers. Mr. Scott further remarked:—"Dismissal and even transfers are not within our powers; they require the intervention of Government. That is my interpretation of our statutory functions.* * * * I may be mistaken in my view of our powers, and I shall be very glad to find that we need not wait for some specific act of judicial misconduct. I think our superintending functions will be of little avail if such men as Sindeker and Dabir are allowed to remain in office; and if my colleagues are of opinion that the proposed remonstrance would not be beyond our province, I will gladly concur as their removal or at any rate their immediate suspension, seems to be absolutely necessary to the purity of our judicial administration. But I am loth to forward to Government any remonstrance which may prove a *brutum fulmen*." This is exactly our view of the case. Justices Jardine and Birdwood should not have protested against the retention of Sindeker and Dabir in their offices when their colleagues were not prepared to join in the proposed remonstrance. In a matter like this, it is only the united protest of the Judges that can carry weight.

As only two of the Judges submitted representations to the Governor it is not at all surprising that His Excellency should have refused to give any heed to them. The Resolution recorded by the Bombay Government says:—"It is the primary duty of a Judge to hold his mind perfectly free for the unfettered discharge of his high and special functions. The conduct of the officers denounced by the Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine and the Honourable Mr. Justice Birdwood has already been made a matter of criminal imputation, and their case has been called for by the High Court in the exercise of its revisionary jurisdiction. Under such circumstances, the Governor in Council cannot follow the example of the honourable gentlemen, since he considers that it would be both injudicious and unjust on the part of Government to take action upon the unjudicial denunciation now submitted to him. At the close of the proceedings the Judges who may have dealt with the case may or may not feel called upon to lay information before Government of facts which may have come to light. The Governor in Council will then be prepared to give his careful and ready attention to any indication presented by the High Court as arising out of the matter judicially dealt with by that authority." We are, as our columns testify, extremely jealous of any interference on the part of the Executive Government with the authority of the High Court; but in this case we are constrained to admit that the rebuke which Lord Reay has thought fit to administer to Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Birdwood is well deserved. These gentlemen should not have taken it upon themselves to make to Government extra-judicial representations in which their colleagues declined to join them. They could not have been ignorant of the circumstances under which indemnity was offered to Sindeker, Dabir and the other witnesses against Hunmant Rao and Mr. Crawford. If such an indemnity had not been promised to them, they would never have come forward to incriminate themselves. We admire Mr. Jardine and Mr. Birdwood for their anxiety to preserve the purity of our judicial administration. It is perfectly true that as pure water cannot be drawn from a pollute spring, so justice cannot proceed from a corrupt source. But it cannot be denied that the institution of proceedings against Hanumunt Rao and Mr. Crawford was absolutely necessary to the purity of our judicial administration. When the coveted post of mamlatdar in the Central Division of the Bombay Presidency was being sold to the highest bidder, even though it be without the knowledge of the Commissioner of the Division, the Government was bound to adopt prompt and effectual measures with a view to put down the evil. In order to achieve this end it was essential to promise pardon to Sindeker, Dabir and others who had given bribes to Hunmunt Rao, and the Government of Lord Reay was fully justified in adopting such a course considering all these circumstances. Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Birdwood should have refrained from making extra-judicial representations to Government against the continuance in office of magistrates who had purchased their places.

"THE NEW FORCES."

II.

We have said more than once in these columns that few men at this moment are doing so much good to India as the retired Indian civilian Sir William Hunter. To a fulness of knowledge of Indian affairs which no living Englishman possesses he joins a lively and charming style of composition, and these two inestimable qualities he has been, ever since his retirement, consecrating to the service of India. We cannot be sufficiently thankful to him for his able letters to the *Times* on the National Congress, and for the numerous addresses and lectures he has delivered on the new aspect of things in India. The general public of England are densely ignorant about this country, and Sir William has, it seems, made it his peculiar mission to dissipate that ignorance, and to recount to the British public the wondrous tale of India's progress during the last thirty years. We noticed in a recent issue the lecture which he delivered at the London Institution on "the New Forces in India," in which he spoke of the awakening of the national mind of India in all directions. Whatever some Anglo-Indians may say to the contrary, it does not admit of a doubt that during the last thirty years since the Queen-Empress has taken the management of these realms into her own hands, there has been a remarkable progress in the country. This progress is seen in our material and industrial development, in our mental activity, in our social reform, and in our moral advancement. It is a simple fact that during the last thirty years we have made considerable progress in material civilization: witness the palatial edifices and elegant mansions of our Maharajas, Rajas and other wealthy men, their places of public resort, their halls of recreation and amusement, and their beautiful gardens. Only the other day, a contemporary, who is slow to notice any progress amongst the Natives, dwelt with rapture on the material improvements effected on their estates by some of the Oudh Talukdars,—how one is surrounded with more than feudal magnificience, how another has built a palace which is a thing of beauty, and how a third has constructed great roads, excavacated large tanks, and planted picturesque avenues of trees for the improvement of his estate. As to industrial progress, though some of our original native industries have languished and others have altogether perished, we can point with pride to the Cotton Mills of Bombay, which have sprung up with the rapidity of the prophet's gourd, and which have, within the last ten years, raised our trade from 124 to 160 millions sterling. With regard to social matters, it must be admitted that our progress has not been considerable, owing to the fact that our manners and customs and social usages are intertwined with our religious institutions; and as these latter cannot be profanely touched, the former have in consequence retained much of their ancient force. Social reform is no doubt only partial, owing to the reasons we have mentioned; but it cannot be denied that a change has begun, and will make progress in the course of time. As regards moral advancement, we may mention only the single fact that, whereas forty years ago most of our public officers were corrupt in the extreme, to-day our Judges, our Moonsiffs, our Deputy Magistrates are as uncorrupt as British Judges in India or in the United Kingdom. Then, as to intellectual development our progress in it has been wonderful. Properly speaking the Indian Renaissance began not thirty but fifty years ago, when Lord William Bentinck, under the advice of Lord Macaulay, who was legal member of his Council, decided to patronize English education in preference to Oriental learning. The establishment of universities, however, thirty years ago, added impetus to the spread of English education; and to-day Indian educated youth are to be found in every town and village of the vast Indian Empire. Any Anglo-Indian who, on comparing the present state of things with that of a former generation, sees no change, must be stone-blind. What is the cause of this great change? Sir William justly argues, as we said in a previous issue, that the root-cause of this mighty change is the security of life and property which we enjoy under Her Majesty's beneficent rule. If our country had been subjected periodically to foreign invasion, if wars for aggression or for defence had been constantly undertaken, if there had been no internal tranquillity, there could certainly have been no progress, material, intellectual or moral. Exemption from external invasion and internal tranquillity are no doubt necessary conditions of all progress. But no mere security of life and property could of itself have brought on that remarkable change of which we have just spoken. It is English education that is the prolific mother of these great changes. Every Englishman, who contemplates the scene which renovated India presents to his sight, instead of looking upon it with mistrust and alarm ought to be filled with honest pride, since this auspicious state of things has been owing only to the influence of that literature and that science which are imbedded in his mother-tongue.

There is one just and weighty remark which Sir William Hunter makes in the course of his lecture to which we must again draw the attention of our readers. Under the rule of the East India Company the people were never properly reconciled to British domination. But now the task of conciliation has been accomplished, and the people instead of wishing to overthrow the Government desire to take part in it; or as Sir William puts it, "the desire now is not to get rid of our Government but to be admitted to a larger share in it." Would that those words of truth and of soberness were inscribed in golden letters on the portals of the Government House in Calcutta! Yes, that is the real truth—the real thing. What is the object of all our political associations and Congresses? Is it to overthrow the Government? By what means? What means have we at our disposal to accomplish such a purpose? Are we bereft of our senses—are we stark mad to think of such a thing? Our sole and only object is to be admitted to a larger share in the administration of the country, to train ourselves, under European supervision, in the art of Government, to quit ourselves like men, and not always remain like little children under leading strings, not everlastingly to remain as hewers of wood and drawers of water, but to enjoy the rights of men and to have some share in those good things which a bountiful Providence has lavished on our father-land.

INGENIOUS BUT NOT INGENUOUS

Is the action of the *Englishman* in its attempt at a vindication of the Arms Act. We care not to enquire whether it is the Editor of the *Englishman* come to the rescue of Mr. Toynbee, or Mr. Toynbee, the contributor of the *Englishman*, defending Mr. Toynbee, the author of the article on the Arms Act in the last *Calcutta Review*; but we must say that the defence is worthy of neither. It is not frank; it is not honest; it is not straight-forward; it is not such as the public expected from one who professes to guide public opinion. It recalls to mind the sharp practice of a pettifogger, or the special pleading of an Old Bailey lawyer, but not the action of a leading editor, elucidating a complicated case. In our article on the Arms Act we emphatically declared that there was no law in England requiring a license for the *possession* of arms, and the writer, whoever he be, of the article in the *Englishman* of the 28th ulti no meets it by referring us to the English Game Laws. Our remark was that the people here have been emasculated by the disarming Act, and he contradicts us by saying: "We venture to affirm that in no country in the world is the possession of fire-arms made so easy for every class of the people." The contradiction, however, does not cover the point at issue; there may be emasculation side by side with the fact of the possession of fire arms being made easy. Were it otherwise, still, we deny the fact that our laws make the possession of fire arms easier in India than in any other country in the world. It is absurd to say that it is easy to get fire arms where all the old arms have been forcibly destroyed, all the manufacturies stopped, and no importation permitted, except under license. In fact, we have assertion opposed to assertion with no attempt at any thing like evi lence. For our part we depend upon the inference that disarming and then withholding of arms, necessarily lead to emasculation, and it is not necessary to adduce any evidence in support of so self-evident a proposition. We might say that some Oudh Talukdars, whose ancestors were the most noted warlike races in Northern India—the Pandyas who fought and conquered all India for the English—were the men who at the last Congress wanted to remain disarmed in order not to be molested by the Muhammadans. All this change has come on since the annexation of Oudh and the disarming of the Oudhites at the time of the Mutiny. This fact alone would suffice for our purpose; but we thought our proposition was self-evident, and needed no proof. The writer in the *Englishman* who contradicted us, was bound to show that his assertion was based upon some proof, and he with barefaced effrontery cites some garbled extracts from the Schedule of an English Gamelaw to show that while in India the duty for a license for any arm, be it a spear-head, a gun or a dagger, is 4 annas, in Great Britain and Ireland it is £3 a year. This is what we look upon as the merest juggling, deliberately put forth to take in unwary people. To show its real character we have to look to 23 and 24 Vic. c. 90. One of its items runs thus:

"For a license in Great Britain or a certificate in Ireland, to be taken out by every person using a dog, gun, net, or other engine for taking or killing any game whatever, or any woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, or any coney, or any deer, or assisting therein—if taken out after April 5 and before Nov. 1, to expire on April 5 of the following year —£3."

The duty is reduced to £2 for a half-year, and it may be taken out for a fortnight only on less duty. The taking of a license is for *killing* game, and any "game whatever" in law language means only "hares, pheasants, grouse, heath or moor game, blackgame and bustards." Hence the necessity of specifying in the clause woodcock, snipe, &c. to include them. Besides the animals named if a man were to shoot a brahmini duck or a parrot, or a paddy bird he would not be called upon to obtain a license. On the other hand, it will be noticed that the gun is placed in the same category with "a dog, net and snares of all kinds," so that to hold that it contemplated an arms license is on the face of it wrong. The reference to the law has been made on the principle of any stick being good enough to chastise a dog with. Something has to be said, and in the absence of any thing appropriate the Game law has been put into requisition, as the handiest apology at command. It is scarcely necessary to observe that the Game laws are relics of old Feudal days, when all the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air other than domestic animals, *i. e. feræ naturæ*, were held to be the property of the sovereign, and he alone could grant permission to his subjects to shoot them; he naturally made this permission a pretext to extort a tribute or fee. In successive Acts of Parliament this universal dominion over *feræ naturæ* have been very much circumscribed, but it has not altogether been given up. Even until very recently whales were called "Royal game," and the taking of them in the open sea was subject to a Royal permission. The licenses for game are now retained as a means of taxation. That they have no relation to the Arms Act of India is self-evident from the fact that, in England no one becomes subject to any penalty for keeping Arms in his possession, whether he uses them or not. Besides, the neglect of taking a license can be punished only by fine, whereas in India it is a felony, punishable with both imprisonment and fine.

It may be said that the Game laws have been referred to as corroborative evidence, and the author of the article contemplated the "Gun license" of England for a parallel instance. In that case the duty is 10s a year under 33 and 34 Vic. c. 57. To rely upon it, however, would be to rely upon as broken a reed as the Game Law. The very title of the Act shows this. It is entitled "An Act to grant a duty of excise on Licences to use Guns" and in its preamble we are told that it was passed "towards raising the necessary supplies to defray Her Magesty's public expenses and making addition to public revenues." It expressly says, (sec 7.) that "the keeping of a gun in a dwelling house or the curtilage thereof will not imply use. It goes further and provides that (clause 4) "the using or carrying of a gun in the ordinary course of trade or business as a common carrier was not contemplated by the Act. To compare this with our Arms Act which includes under the term of "Arms" all and every thing from a Martini Henry to a bamboo-bow and reed-arrow and that mere keeping of them is a felony is worthy of those only who are Master graduates in the art of cavilling. The English law insists on gun-license—upon the use of license for purpose of *shooting*, and no license is required where there is no shooting or use. It is on a par with the English law which requires a license which costs £1-10 for the use of a rod and a line for fishing salmon, or a fee varying from 1 to 5£ for fishing-nets. On the precedents of those licenses in India every old woman in the village who catches prawns in a drain, in a bagnet, placed in a drain should be sent to jail for plying her vocation without a license.

The object of all the English licenses is fiscal, and licenses are issued with open hands to all and sundry who apply for them: the more they are issued the more fruitful the revenue. On the other hand the object of the Arms Act is to *repress* the use of arms in this country, and it is only because absolute prohibitions would be intolerable that a few licenses are issued after full enquiry into the character of the applicants, and at the sweet will of the Magistrate. The idea of revenue in connection with the Arms Act has hitherto never entered the head of our Government. Even our contemporary begins the article now under comment by adverting to the danger to the State being multiplied by allowing the people to have free access to fire-arms in this country, and the necessity of further repression and vigilance for the sake of safety. The theory of converting the Arms Act into a fiscal measure develops later, when the necessity is felt of justifying the Act by reference to the English Excise laws. There is no more intention on the part of the writer to make the disarming Act a counterpart of the English Game Act, than to restore the arms, worth millions, which have been snatched from the people. It is all vapid, mere pa aver for the sake of ratiocination.

The same may be said of the suggestion about making the Arms Act bear upon Europeans as well as upon the Natives. It is all ve y well for our contemporary to win cheap credit by saying: "If any alteration of policy is to be adopted it should be in the direction of including Europeans and Eurasians within the restrictions;" but, we believe, if the proposition be encouraged by Government, our contemporary would be the first to declare open war to the knife against Government on behalf of his clients of the Defence Association. Only such an occasion, we regret, would never arise to put our remark to the test. No Government would court the fate of Lord Ripon and his unfortunate Ilbert Bill. The men who made that nobleman submit to "peace with dishonor" were not so influential as their successors now are, and the single argument of *national prestige* will outweigh all other.

Some political capital has been made by the following statement: "the Bengalis do not use their guns against wild beasts. Guns are ordinarily kept either for show or for the slaughter of harmless birds. It is less than the truth to say that the birds are harmless, for many are insectivorous, and do good by eating the insects which damage crops. We referred in a recent issue to the wholesale destruction of birds which is now going on for the sake of their feathers, and the evil is one of sufficient magnitude to attract the immediate attention of Government. Mr. Toynbee's article has, as was to be expected, roused the ire of one or two native papers, but their remarks, vapid as they are and devoid of all argument, and cannot be dignified with the name of criticism." The first part of this statement may be shown to be totally unfounded by reference to records in Magisterial Offices, that the sum allowed to natives for the shooting of wild beasts is incomparably greater than what is given to Europeans, and we repudiate the insinuation involved in the slaughter of "harmless birds." We must go to England to behold the slaughter of domesticated pigeons which we assume are harmless birds by hundreds of braces in an afternoon in mere sport, but in India we never see a native shooting harmless birds for the sake of shooting them. True, birds are shot for their plumage by men who earn their livelihood by it. Those who indulge in chasing hares and exterminating Monauls, Tragopans and other pheasants on the Himalayas should be the last to taunt our men with cruelty and mischievousness for taking little birds for the sake of their feathers. We wonder how do Englishmen obtain their supply of eider down except by shooting. If Mr. Toynbee or the Editor of the *Englishman*, or "Young Nimrod" through whose inspiration the article on the native trade in feathers was written had the honour of an invite at Hurlingham, he would have a vivid idea of what gratuitous and heartless slaughter in mere wantonness of spirit really means. But we are mistaken; our government when passing a law for a close season for game birds ordained that every native who may take a Monaul for his livelihood should be heavily punished, and directed the Police to let off all Europeans who shoot scores of Monauls as a mere pastime.

FEVER EPIDEMICS IN BENGAL.

We have before us a Circular letter which Dr. Gregg, the officiating Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, has addressed to all Municipalities in the Province. The subject of the letter is of the utmost importance, and well deserves the serious attention of the Municipal authorities in Bengal. It is a striking fact that a very large number of deaths occur annually from malarial fever, and the consequent diseases that in many instances follow fever. The death-rate from fever every year is nearly three-fourths of the entire death-rate of the province, or more than twice as much as the death-rate of all the other diseases put together. These facts are certainly startling, and show how the population of Bengal is being decimated by this curse of the province. It is a well-known fact that fever in such a virulent form did not exist in the province twenty-five or thirty years ago. It is only recently that it has made its appearance, and is so fatal in its effects. Places which were considered as most healthy are now noted for their insanitary condition. Causes of this malarial fever which is exercising such a terrible influence on the health and prosperity of the people must be traced to their source, if anything is to be done to prevent the sad havoc it is making. In 1887 nearly *eleven* lacs of men died from fever alone, and twenty times this number must have suffered

from severe attacks of disease, though they did not succumb to it. This is a state of things which is very much to be deplored, and means should at once be taken to remedy it. Dr. Gregg has attempted to give us an account of its nature, origin and progress. It is necessarily imperfect, but still such as it is it throws some light on the causes of the diseases. Referring to the opinions of distinguished medical men on the nature of the malarial poison, Dr. Gregg says:

Dr. David Smith, who was for some time Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, says "there is constant and close connection between humidity of soil and high rates of sickness." The same authority asserts that "the fever of the Bengal districts is beyond all doubt an endemic malarial disease due to local causes, chiefly want of drainage, partial or complete stagnation of water-courses and saturation of the soil with moisture." The late Hon'ble Rajah Digamber Mitter, C.S.I., a well-known and greatly respected zemindar, writing of the causation of malarial fever in Bengal, says "the type of fever met with in the epidemic districts is solely due to a something in the soil, and the condition most favourable to the development of that something is excessive or abnormal humidity of the sub-soil. The cause which operates most powerfully to produce that condition is impeded drainage: it is the inordinate humidity of the sub-soil of towns and villages, and not of the *paddy fields* and *jullas*, which contributes to the outbreak of the fever with epidemic intensity." Dr. K. McLeod, the late HealthOfficer of Calcutta, says that "nothing in the etiology of malarial fever is more certain than that excess of rain or inundation is followed by excessive prevalence and fatal type of fever." The Council of Hygiene of the City of New York reported, after a most carefully conducted series of hygrometrical observations, "that any marked degree of excess of humidity in any locality was without exception found to be associated with an excessive constant sickness rate, and with all kinds of contagion and infection." Mr. Simon, Medical Officer to the Privy Council, considers that "an undrained or damp state of soil in populous localities is dangerous to public health." In olden times Hippocrates stated that "the spleens of those who drink the water of marshes become enlarged and hard," and Rhazes not only asserted the same thing, but also affirmed that fevers were generated from the same cause. In more modern times Lancisi has expressed the opinion that the air of marshes is the sole cause of intermittent fevers. Dr. Maclean, however, says "that marshes are not, as a rule, dangerous when abundantly covered with water: it is when the water level is lowered, and the saturated soil is exposed to the drying influence of a high temperature and the direct rays of the sun, that this poison is evolved in abundance" The production of malaria on a great scale in this way was seen in the district of Burdwan not many years ago. The soil is alluvial, but dry; and until within the last few years Burdwan was more salubrious than the central or eastern districts of the Lower Gangetic Delta. The drainage of the district became obstructed by the silting up of its natural and artificial outlets, the result being a water-logged condition of the soil, the development of malaria, and an alarming increase in the death-rate.

Making large quotations from high sanitary authorities Dr. Gregg has shown that malarial fever is associated with the effluvia from marshes and lowlying and badly drained situations, which must be improved before any improvement in the health of the people can be hoped for. In the words of the late Hon'ble Rajah Digamber Mitter, who has already been quoted, "there is a perfect unanimity now amongst all those who have devoted their time and attention to the subject as to impeded drainage being one of the chief causes, if not the sole exciting cause, of epidemic fever." Dr. K. D. Ghose has also pointed out in the course of a lecture delivered by him in 1885 at the Bethune Society on the sanitary outlook of Bengal that "the cause of fever in Bengal is the want of proper drainage of the soil." 'Drain the land," wrote Dr. J. M. Coates, who was Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal in 1874, "so that the rain runs quickly off, or keep the sub-soil water so far from the surface soil that the supersoil does not remain damp, decomposing and evaporating, and healthy people are the result." Sir Ranald Martin in his admirable work on the influence of tropical climates writes as follows with regard to the question of draining lands in the vicinity of marshes:—"It is not sufficient to convert the ground into a state of soft, low, meadow land; for the most dangerous exhalations are those which are retained and occasionally emitted from under a crust of earth during the drying process, whereby they would appear to acquire unusual concentration and prove the origin of the worst fevers. It is necessary that the grounds be thoroughly drained, leaving none of the characters of marsh." In all countries experience points to drainage as the chief preventive of fever epidemic, and shows that the population of towns has grown in health and in comfort, with the progress of drainage and reclamation. Dr. William Fergusson tells us that in the colony of Demerara, within six degrees of the Equator, the efforts of man directed towards drainage and agriculture have rendered the deepest and most extensive morass probably in the world a healthy, fertile and beautiful settlement. There are a good many memorable illustrations of the same fact in England. Important reclamation and drainage works, says Dr. Gregg, have been executed in Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Kent, Essex, Somerset Cambridgeshire, Huntington, Nottingham and Yorkshire. These lowlying and so-called 'drowned lands' and poisonous swamps have been embanked, drained, and cultivated with the most happy results. "The great level of the Lincolnshire fens, some 2,000 square miles in extent, which was once dreary and pestilential, is (since it has been drained and reclaimed) no longer the lurking place of disease, but as salubrious as any other part of England. It is not, however, necessary to search in the history of olden times, or even to look out of India, for good results from thorough and systematic drainage. The City of Calcutta itself is a remarkable instance of the diminution in mortality from fever and improved health since the city has been thoroughly drained. While the number of deaths from fever in the suburbs of Calcutta and the surrounding districts where there is no drainage, or the drainage is defective, shows no diminution, but rather a tendency to increase, the mortality from this cause in Calcutta grows less year by year with the extension of the drainage system. 'Since the year 1879," writes Dr. J. O'Brien in his annual Health Report of the Town of Calcutta for 1884, "there has been a very remarkable and sustained reduction in the fever mortality of the city. During the years 1874 to 1879 the average annual number of deaths was 5,030: in the four succeeding years, 1880 to 1883, the average fell to 3,655, or nearly 1,400 less, and the past year (1884) the total was 3,618. The diminution in mortality from diseases of this class would appear to keep pace with the extension of the system of underground sewers, and with the improved surface drainage and reduced soil moisture which follows the introduction of sewers into undrained localities.' Numerous other instances could be quoted to show that wherever sub-soil drainage is effectually accomplished good results, in a sanitary point of view, are conspicuous."

We agree with the officiating Sanitary Commissioner that it is not to be expected that Mafassil Municipalities with their limited resources and many urgent needs can accomplish as much in the direction of drainage as the Calcutta Corporation and other wealthy municipalities have done in such a short time. Even when Calcutta drainage has been condemned by persons competent to judge of its merits, what hope is there that the Mafassil Municipalities which constantly complain of want of funds can undertake such expensive works? But it must be remembered that steady perseverance can do a great deal in this direction; and we feel sure that if the Mafassil Municipalities would bear this fact in mind, and do little at a time, the surface and sub-soil water which now saturates the areas of Mafassil towns and villages may be drawn off in the course of a few years, and an amount of salubrity obtained which these localities have not known for the last twenty five years. There can be no doubt that improved health and better physique would follow the introduction of surface and sub-soil drainage. "Where now are to be seen," says Dr. Gregg, "wretched beings of sallow and ghastly countenance, looking twice their real age, with attenuated frames, shrunken limbs, muscles thin and powerless, tongues of silvery whiteness (certain index of deadly marsh fever), pulses feeble and irregular, spleens and livers enormously enlarged, and pitiable languid gait, would be found men well knit, with their muscles developed, and their vital organs sound—altogether powerful, vigorous, healthy and happy." We need not indulge in the poetical flights of the worthy Doctor; but we are safe in saying that the benefits accruing from the introduction of the measures recommended would be incalculable. Without entering into the large question as to what should be the share of the Supreme and Local Governments in improving the general sanitary condition of the Province, we are bound to say that it is the imperative duty of our Mafassil Municipalities, to remedy the evil pointed out above. If these Municipalities simply sit down and deplore the evil, and do nothing themselves on the plea that the funds at their disposal would not allow them to initiate the work, fever will never be stamped out; and the people of Bengal, despite their intellectual superiority, will ever remain a weakly race, the laughing-stock of the robust children of the North-West and the Punjab.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy is expected to hold an investiture at the end of this month.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief is expected to leave town by the 17th proximo.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY will visit Cooch Behar this week. His Highness the Maharaja had invited Lord Dufferin to visit His Highness' State before his Lordship laid down his high office which invitation his Lordship found impossible to accept. Sir Steuart will no doubt be pleased at the highly efficient and enlightened management of the State which redounds greatly to the credit of the Maharaja and His Highness' advisers. Education is making rapid progress in Cooch Behar and all the offices are held by men fully worthy to discharge the respective duties attaching to them.

WE have to remind our readers that the annual meeting of the Lady Dufferin Fund will be held at the Town Hall on the 7th instant. As His Excellency the Viceroy will preside on the occasion a large and influential gathering is expected. It should not be permitted to be said of the movement that it has lost interest on the departure of the noble Countess who started it. Her Ladyship's name will be embalmed in the hearts of Indian womanhood for all time to come and Lady Lansdowne's gracious patronage will preserve the movement from premature decay.

DR. Mahendralal Sirkar C.I.E. has been reappointed as a Member of the Bengal Lgislative Council. The learned Doctor has fully earned this mark of confidence of the Government and we congratulate him on his renewed honors.

ADVICES have been received at Paris of the death of the King of Annam.

Mr. FitzPatrick, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, arrived in Calcutta on Wednesday and will remain in town till the 5th of February. We trust the vexed coolie question will now be finally settled.

IT is supposed to be probable that instead of definitely choosing either the Westinghouse or the Vacuum, a year's trial of both brakes will be recommended by experts. A train is being fitted up with the Westinghouse brake at Kanchrapara on the Eastern Bengal Railway.

MR. O'BRIEN, who escaped from custody and who has been in hiding since Thursday before last, was arrested on Tuesday last at Manchester while addressing a meeting, Mr. David Sheehy, M. P. for South Galway, who was lately arrested at Glasgow under the Crimes Act, has been sentenced to six month's imprisonment. He has appealed, and bail has been accepted, but he has now been arrested on another charge.

WE are glad to find that a committee has been formed for the relief of those who suffered by the late Dekhuria Bagan fire. Many have lost their all in the world and are in urgent need of aid from the charitable public, which we have no doubt will be promptly forthcoming.

THE annual meeting of the Trades Association was held at the Dalhousie Institute on Thursday last. Mr. A. Acton was appointed Master of the Association for the current year.

BABU R. D. BANNERJI'S "Hints on the Study of Mathematics" which has just been published, contains useful notes on Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Mensuration and is calculated to be of great use to students preparing for the Entrance examination. It gives a thousand examples neatly worked out and a list of various formulæ and a glossary of Mathematical terms for ready reference. The get up of the book reflects credit on the publisher.

THE latest advices from Samoa state that the German Naval Commander has declared war against Mataafa, the rival of Samasese. Mataafa, with six thousand followers, is strongly entrenched, and a stubborn resistance is expected. Prince Bismarck has proposed to the United States Government that a conference be held to settle the Samoan difficulty.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta have decided to give a fair trial to Mr. Hartington's Refuse Destructor, by which it is claimed the refuse of the town will be burnt down by scientific process and the necessity of maintaining the *Dhapa* plague spots will be obviated. The consummation is very much to be wished for and we trust the trial will succeed. Mr. Hartington will set up these Destructors at his own cost, each of which will daily oonsume 20 waggonloads for which 2000 Rs. will be charged per month. A committee of ways and means has been appointed to report on the question and indicate the line of contract to be entered into with the projector. All that will have to be borne in mind is that the cost is not excessive and that noxious effluvia do not tend to make our sanitary conditions worse.

THERE is a sudden awaking of the missionary spirit in Russia and the scene of operations is of course Central Africa. A Russian mission to Abyssinia, which is nominally a religious one, consisting of two hundred Cossacks under the command of the free Cossack, Atchinoff, has landed at Tadjura from the Russian Volunteer Fleet vessel *Russia*. The movements of the mission are being watched by England and Italy. We can only trust the other "missionary" Powers will have no reason to lay aside the Book and grasp the sword.

THE Assam Government is doing its best to make the lot of the tea-coolie more tolerable. Time-expired coolies have been offered land free of revenue for three years from the date of the expiry of their contracts. The offer is made by way of inducing the coolies to settle down in Assam and the local Government in its letter to the planters on the subject says:—"It will at once occur to you that this concession should be a boon to the planting community as tending to increase the supply of local labour. You might inform all immigrants that they will be entitled to such land as they may wish to occupy rent free for three years from the expiry of their contracts." This, of course, does not suit the planters' friends who complain that the concession would offer "a powerful inducement to coolies to leave their employment on the expiry of their first contract." Why should it be so if garden life is endurable?

THE celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Mahomedan Literary Society at the Town Hall on Monday last was an unqualified success. There was a large and influential gathering including His Excellency the Viceroy and his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor; and the usual artistic and scientific displays were much admired. The Society owes its origin and development to the exertions of our distinguished townsman Nawab Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur to whom the thanks of the Mahomedan community are pre-eminently due. During the twenty five years it has been in existence it has done much to dispel ignorance and disaffection, and to spread knowledge and enlightenment amongst Mahomedans. As representing the orthodox community the Society is generally consulted by Government on all questions affecting the welfare of our Mahomedan fellow-subjects.

MAHARANI SURNOMOYEE with her usual liberality came forward with a donation of 1,000 Rs. in aid of the famine relief work in Orissa, for which the generous lady has received the thanks of the Government. As the money is fortunately not required now it will be kept for future contingencies.

A FANCY fair is being held in aid of the Calcutta Charities in the Free School premises. Besides the usual fancy fair fans, the visitor sees Elizabethan demands, puritan damsels, damsels, of the different periods of the Georges, BeefEaters, Jesters, Cavelier's and pantaloons. All that is very fine no doubt, but we do not understand the good taste or sense of propriety of the management in introducing unseemly caricatures of "Calcutta Municipal Commissioners, Members of the Bengal Legislative Council, and Delegates from the National Congress." To cause strain of feelings is hardly the right way of promoting the cause of a charity.

THE Crawford Commission has broken up. The report of the Commission is ready. The Original Appellate Bench of the High Court will assemble to-day as the Hon'ble Justice Wilson has returned from the Commission.

REUTER telegraphs that the prospectus of the Delhi, Umballa and Kalka Railway has been issued. The capital of the Company is £800,000 of which nearly a quarter of a million has been privately subscribed. The Company will receive fifty per cent. of the gross receipts, under their working agreement. The Secretary of State, owing to the policy of the Government, will cease to guarantee interest. The *Englishman* points out that the Baron, in whom our contemporary's faith is great, is "not very happy." The Company's prospectus was issued last week, Sir Andrew Clarke is Chairman, and among the Directors are Colonel Filgate, Mr. Robert Miller, and Mr. Keswick. The capital of the Railway has been fully subscribed.

THERE is now an unseemly quarrel between Reuter's Calcutta Agency and the *Statesman* newspaper, which is very much to be regretted. Reuter's service has of late been rather inefficient and perfunctory which displeased the *Statesman* in common with many others. The extra service of the *Englishman* was another *causus belli* and matters terminated in the *Statesman* stopping its subscriptions and consequent Small Cause Court proceedings. The extra telegrams which the *Statesman* used to receive from the *Englishman* office were also stopped and Reuter's Agent now charges that newspaper of publishing his telegrams by "irregular means" and "unscruplously." Reuter's service is capable of a good deal of improvement and we are sorry that instead of taking the strictures of the *Statesman* in the spirit they were made this quarrel should have been allowed to be developed.

THE presence of the British troops on the frontier seems to have had no effect on the offending Lushais, but has exasperated them on the contrary. Serious raiding is reported to have occurred between the 8th and 10th instant in the Upper Chengri Valley, about 43 miles north-west of Rangamati. Small bands of Kukis attacked some 24 villages, and 54 bodies of men, women and children have been found. All the males were scalped. The number carried off is unknown, but is supposed to be large. The raids were committed in Mong Rajah's lands, in British territory, close to the border line of Independent Tipperah. A village in Hill Tipperah is reported to have been seen in flames. The leaders are supposed to be Lalbura and Lalbuta; the latter is the son of Savunga Sylu. Even the cattle, pigs and goats were found hacked to pieces in the villages. Nearly every village had been burned. It seems probable that the offenders belong to the same body who committed the outrage at the Pakuma Rani's village. Vigorous action will now be necessary.

IN the Reichstag Prince Bismarck made a speech in support of the East Africa Bill, in which he repeatedly declared that Germany was proceeding with the fullest accord of her historical ally, England, both at Zanzibar and in Samoa; and had absolutely resolved to maintain that accord. It was not, he said, politic to state the details of the arrangement at present, but Germany must protect her possessions. Prince Bismarck then said that his objections to their colonial policy remained unaltered, but he yielded to the unanimous wish of the nation in the matter. The prospects of their colonies, he said, continued to be promising. The Bill was referred to a Committee notwithstanding Prince Bismarck's opposition, and has since been passed.

THE Washington, Senate has voted the sum of 600,000 dollars asked for by the Foreign Relations Committee for the protection of American interests in Samoa, and the fulfilment of treaty obligations there. Excitement prevailed in the House during the debate, and several Senators delivered violent tirades against Germany.

THE special mail service between Bombay and Calcutta will commence on the 20th instant. Letters posted for transmission by the special train will be charged a special fee of 1½ annas per half ounce, *e. g.*, the rate for the United Kingdom will be 6 annas per ½ oz. instead of 4½ annas; the additional fee for each newspaper will be ½ anna per 4 oz., and for each book packet ½ anna per 2 oz.; and no letter, newspaper, or book packet that is not fully prepaid will be carried by the special train. The Railway Companies would be authorised to carry, at ordinary fares, 1st and 2nd class passengers and their servants bound for Bombay. Starting from Howrah at 8 every Wednesday evening, the special will reach Jubbulpore about 7 P.M. on Thursday. Here there is to be half-an-hour's halt for dinner, and after stopping the night for mails and passengers at Kareli, Piparia, Itarsi, and Kundwa, the train will reach Bhosawul early on the Friday morning. The remaining halts are at Deolali, Igutpuri (noonday breakfast) and Kalyan, and the Victoria Terminus is made at 3 P.M., just in time to allow mails and passengers to get on board the steamer.

On dit that the Vice-Chancellor was innocent of the cross-breeding theory the whole address, it is said, was written for him by a guest of his, who took the opportunity to ventilate his crockets. The Vice-Chancellor's share in the transaction was limited to the reading out of the essay of another. We fancy the whole is an unfounded rumour.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Mysore is on a visit to Madras. Mahajana Sabha, the leading Hindu Political Association of Southern India, presented an address of welcome to the Maharajah and said:—"Above all your Highness has now the rare and proud distinction of being the first, if not the only, Native Sovereign who has taken into his confidence the representatives of his people, and who invites their advice and cooperation in the discharge of his august and responsible functions. In your Highness's representative Assembly and Executive Council we perceive the foundation of a constitutional system of Government which will in course of time develop and endure as a monument of your sagacity and statesmanship." In replying, the Maharajah said that the representative Assembly was an institution which he valued most highly. It would be a school for the political education of the people. Our own enlightened Government might well take a leaf out of this "Native Princes" book.

MR D. S. WITE, about whose death a false report was circulated about the time Congress was about to assemble at Allahabad, is, we grieve to hear really dead. Mr. D. S. White died on Friday, aged 56 years. He was widely known as President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, and the founder of the Whitefield Eurasian colony. But his well-known sympathies with the nations of India made him popular in his Presidency and he was a strong supporter of the Congress movement which has sustained a great loss by his death.

ARCHDUKE Rudolph, Crown Prince and Heir Apparent of Austria, has died from appoplexy while on a shooting expedition near Vienna. This will be a severe shock to the old Emperor for the Prince was his only son. Austria and Hungary throughout are deeply moved at the lamentable occurence, and there is mourning everywhere. Private accounts hint at a mystery surrounding the sudden death of Prince Rudolph. The Archduke Charles becomes heir to the throne. The Prince's death was distinctly attributed to appoplexy, but an official notification has been issued which states that the Prince committed suicide by shooting himself on the head with a revolver while suffering from a fit of nervous insanity. The Emperor Francis Joseph has been profoundly affected by the sad occurrence, and is prostrate with grief. His Majesty expressly desires that the funeral shall be a simple one, and that only relatives be asked to attend it. But for this, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales had fully intended being present. There is much speculation as to the real cause of Prince Rudolph's suicide, and it is currently rumoured that certain facts which underlie the rash act have yet to be revealed.

GENERAL Boulanger has scored an unprecedent triumph and his success is expected to effect important changes in French politics. He has been elected for the Department of the Seine by a majority of 81,550 votes. The voting is said to be the heaviest that has ever been known. The French Cabinet offered their resignation to President Carnot if he considered the step expedient. The London press in reviewing the situation predict the fall of the French Ministry and the early dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, resulting in a plebiscite for General Boulanger. The Berlin press, in discussing the election regard it as an evil augury for the French Republic, but are silent as to whether the event is likely to hasten war or not. M. Floquet and his colleagues have not resigned. No vote of censure on the Cabinet has been moved in the Chamber and M. Floquet who desired to introduce the penal laws against plebiscitary intrigues, and a Bill for revising the Scrutin d'Arrondissment, has yielded to the objections raised against it. The report that the decree expelling the Due d'Aumale from France was to be revoked, is now denied. General Boulanger has issued a manifesto in which he states that the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies is now inevitable. The Republican party is divided as to the course it will pursue. M. Floquet has announced in the Chamber that he would make a statement regarding the policy which the Government would pursue.

WE notice in the last *Calcutta Gazette* that the services of Dr. Lidderdale, Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department. He is about to retire, we believe, and the post of Sanitary Commissioner in Bengal will be permanently vacant. In filling the appointment, which is in the gift of the Government of India, we hope the claims of the officers of the Sanitary Department will be considered and preference given to them. It was Lord Ripon's Government which laid down that the Sanitary Department should be distinct from the Medical Department and that in selecting, Sanitary Commissioners, knowledge and experience as a Sanitary Officer should be specially considered. We hope the superior and undoubted claims of Surgeon Major K. P. Gupta, who has served as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in Bengal for 15 years with great credit, will be duly considered in this connection. The Government rules mentioned above expressly lay down that in order to ensure experience to sanitary work the selection should, as a rule, be made from Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and that preference should be given to them. In appointing the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, Lord Lansdowne can shew that he will do justice and promote the man who has the best claim to the appointment, irrespective of color and nationality. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will, we are sure, recognise the claims of Dr. Gupta, whose services to the cause of sanitation are well-known and recommend him for the post which he is so well qualified to fill. In doing so His Honor will only act according to Government orders on the subject.

THE following resolution has been published in regard to the vexed question of Stock Notes:—"The Comptroller General was authorised to receive applications for the conversion into Government promissory notes of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43 of any amount of stock notes tendered in even hundreds of rupees, one of the conditions of conversion being that the promissory notes should be issued at a premium of 8 annas per cent. The Comptroller General, in reporting for the information of Government the amounts of stock notes transferred and paid in cash up to 31st December and the balance outstanding on that date, now recommends that, as in some cases, the holders of trust funds have objected to transfer into Government paper on the ground that they are not justified in paying the premium of ½ per cent, it may be waived and transfers accepted at par. He recommends, at the same time, the withdrawal of the concession which allows the transfer of stock notes from one circle to another, on the ground that the concession has not been largely used, that, when used, it has proved very troublesome, and that there will be no ordinary procedure under which the transfer can now fall, the issue of fresh notes having been stopped." In sanctioning these proposals the Governor-General in Council reserves the right to withdraw the first concession whenever it may appear desirable to do so.

THE costliness and uncertainty of electric light has not greatly popularized it in India, and we are glad to notice that efforts are being made by Messrs. Balmer Laurie and Co., the agents of the company, for introducing a mode of lighting known by the name of Luiegen. It was exhibited at the Skating Rink on a recent occasion for the first time in India and the result is pronounced to have been satisfactory. We take the following description from a morning contemporary: 'Each of the lights is equal to about 400 candle power, and is produced by burning creosote oil, tar oil, petroleum or other heavy hydro-carbons by means of compressed air in a special form of lamps termed "Lucigen." The combustion is said to be perfect, giving up neither smoke nor smell. The flame gives a large broad glow, and does not cast black shadows like the electric light. The power required to work the Lucigen is very small, one horse power sufficing to provide compressing air for lights equal to 7,000 or 8,000 candle power. The air is led from a compressing engine to a receiver and then distributed to the lights through iron tubings. The air pressure in the reciever averages 20lbs. per square inch and about 35lbs of steam to maintain this pressure is required to keep the lights at their full power. The cost of this method of lighting for large spaces is said to be extremely small as compared with other systems, as the cost of the oil is but two annas per gallon, this quantity of oil sufficing to light 400 candle power of two hours.'

OUR city-fathers have made a move in the right direction on which they are to be sincerely congratulated. At the last quarterly meeting of the Corporation Mr. Madge proposed that the Government of Bengal be requested to assign the necessary powers and functions to the Corporation for the granting, withholding, and withdrawing of licences for the sale of exciseable articles within the limits of its jurisdiction. The speaker said that the wording of the resolution was taken from Section 8 of Act VII. of 1878. Mr. Madge wished to show that, on this particular question, the position taken up by the reformer was identical with that assumed by the administrator, and in support of this proposition the speaker quoted from the debates in the Bengal Legislative Council in 1875, that Mr. Dampier, the then Secretary to the Government of Bengal, was in favour of giving the Municipalities this very power of "local option; and in 1884 the then head of the Bengal Government, Sir Rivers Thompson, also favoured this view, and the section of the Act quoted was passed. Dr. Mohendralal Sircar seconded the motion and several other Commissioners spoke in strong terms in support of the motion. The Chairman in bringing the debate to a close remarked that the interest of the Commissioners was his first consideration, and that being so he was bound to support the motion. But at the same time he pointed out that while the Commissioners were eager to assume the administration of the excise system in Calcutta, it entailed a certain responsibility, which he was sure the Government would on their side be certain to ask them to bear, and that was the financial view. A certain income was now derived from the sale of liquor licenses in Calcutta, and while the Government would be only too glad to be relieved from the administration of this system, would the Commissioners, on their part, be prepared to guarantee the payment of the amount in case they took over its administration? That was the pith of the whole question as it was very probable that constituted as the Corporation at present was, and judging from the unanimous feeling displayed at that meeting, a vote to close all liquor-shops in Calcutta might any day be passed. That is just the point. Financial considerations override moral considerations and the people are allowed to go their path of destruction. But the Commissioners are all sensible men and will not wantonly sacrifice revenue particularly when they have their sensible Chairman to guide them. They will only adopt the proper checks and safeguards and we very earnestly hope that the first measure of reform will be conceded.

SAVED BY A NEWSPAPER PARAGRAPH.

THE following statement, made by a well-known General, besides the unusual matter of value which it contains, will be found most readable and interesting:—

'MESSRS. EDITORS,—I have always believed most firmly in the Brotherhood of Men, and think every human being is in duty bound to assist his fellow-man to the fullest extent of his power. The relation, therefore, of my personal experience will, I trust, prove of benefit to many thousands in this country and India.

'For thirty-six years previous to 1875 I had been a resident of India. During this period the performance of my duties frequently exposed me for months at a time, to the malarious and poisonous emanations of the jungle and the fevers and diseases incident to a hot, moist climate. These repeated exposures finally resulted in a chronic disorder of the kidneys and liver, so common to the inhabitants of that country. This was some twelve years ago, when I finally became so seriously ill that I was obliged to return to England. Upon my arrival I took to my bed, enduring untold agonies. My medical attendant was puzzled as to the nature of my ailment until I commenced to pass small stones. From this I secured temporary relief, but relapsed from time to time, having the most distressing spells of sickness imaginable, with high-coloured water, fickle appetite, bad taste in the mouth, and completely prostrated at frequent intervals with the most agonising attacks from congestion and the passage of gravel, obtaining but transient relief from talented medical men. I was completely broken down physically, and firmly of the opinion, which was shared by my friends, that I should never regain my health, as during my long residence in India the kidneys and liver had become so diseased that I was beyond permanent relief.

"While in this desponding condition, I was one day talking with my friend, Mr. D. L. M. Moore, of 3, Hill Street, S. W., when he called my attention to a paragraph in the *Christian Union*, a paper at that time edited by the late Henry Ward Beecher, which recounted a certain investigation which had been made regarding a remedy for the cure of kidney and liver diseases, at that time attracting a great deal of attention in the United States. I decided to try the medicine, and procured it at once. The first dose gave me relief, and under its continued use, I rapidly improved. In ten months I fully recovered my health, and am to-day in its full and perfect enjoyment, never having had a particle of trouble since my remarkable recovery. As this was five years ago I can safely say that the wonderful cure was permanent, and that it is all to be attributed to Warner's SAFE Cure, a medicine which I consider has no peer for all diseases of the kindneys and liver. It has given me a new lease of life. It is a remedy, I think, particularly designed for climates such as that of India, and I hope soon to

hear that steps have been taken which will enable the inhabitants of that country to receive benefits from its use.

" Yours faithfully, W. E. NUTHALL, General.
" 10, Edith Terrace, Edith Grove,
" Brompton, S. W., London, England."

The remedy which cured General Nuthall can be procured of all Chemists, and at the Bazaars, at 4s. 6d. per bottle, or of Ballantine and Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Write Ballantine and Co., for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

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Extracts.

PHYSICAL PECULIARITIES OF GREAT MEN.

(Gentleman's Magazine.)

I suspect that the men of the past, on an average, were no stronger than are their descendants: but the strong were then selected for especial esteem, because strength was of such high importance, when a battle was little better than a group of hand-to-hand combats. When William of Normandy mounted his warhorse to lead his army against King Harold and his Englishmen, his physical vigour and stately bearing elicited loud murmurs of applause. " I have never seen a knight," cried the Vicomte de Thouars, " who rode more boldly, or carried his armour so bravely. Never did any one bear lance more gracefully, or manage his horse with greater skill !" There were few men living who could wield the heavy two-handed mace which was William's favourite weapon. How are we to account for the popular prejudice against red hair ? Is it connected with the tradition that Judas Iscariot was redhaired, or is it of earlier origin ? So strong was the sentiment against it in the Middle Ages that one of the chroniclers denounces it as " a burning brand of infidelity." William Rufus was regarded to have owed an extra dash of intensity to the colour of his tawny locks. Now a few famous personages, however, have been endowed by nature with hair of this fatal hue (which their flatterers, no doubt persisted in describing as auburn): for instance, Anne Bolyn (Mr. Froude speaks of " her *fair* hair flowing loose over her shoulders"); Queen Elizabeth (Sir Richard Baker describes her as "inclining to pale yellow;" Fuller uses the convenient epithet, " fair";) Columbus; the poet Comoens, and Marshal Ney. One does not like to think of red haired poets but the reader will find that auburn, which has at least a warm tinge on it, has not been uncommon among " the brotherhood of the tuneful lyre." Shakespear's hair and beard were auburn, if we may credit the original colouring of his bust in Stratford's church and Milton's " hyacinthine locks" were of a similar colour. But Burn's hair was black and Byron's of a dark brown Milton, by the way, would seem to have almost realised that " accordance of personal appearance with genius," of which, Heine speaks. In his youth he was eminently handsome, and was called " the lady " of his college, and if he gained in dignity and manliness as his years increased, he did not lose in comeliness. His complexion was fresh and fair; his hair, parted in front, hung down upon his shoulders, as he describes that of Adam in his "Paradise Lost." His eyes were of a grayish colour, and even when deprived of sight, did not betray the loss, His voice and ear were musical, He was of a moderate stature, with a well knit and active frame. Altogether he looked the poet. Spenser's favourite theory that the inner spiritual beauty finds expression in the outer material beauty, that the pure soul clothes itself in a garment worthy of it, is, unfortunately, not too often fulfilled, but it found a noble illustration in Sir Philip Sidney. He, of whom it was justly said, that he had " the most rare virtues " 'ever found in any man, whose life has been described as "poetry put into action," was also endowed by nature with every physical attribute that could win attachment or command admiration. "The grave beauty of his presence" was felt by all observers :—

"When he descended down the mount
His personage seemed most divine."

He reminded his contemporaries, by the excellences of his mind and person, of the golden antique past. As Mr. J. Addington Symonds puts it : "What the Athenians called *kalokagathia*, that blending of physical and moral beauty and goodness in one pervasive virtue, distinguished him from the crowd of his countrymen, with whom goodness too often assumed an outer form of harshness; and beauty leaned to effeminacy or softness." Perhaps we may claim, in support of Spenser's theory the author of " Endimion." Keats was not without some grave defects of character; but in the main his natrue was a fine and manly one and that he was a true poet, and a great poet, whose lips had been touched with the sacred fire from Appollo's altar, the world has long since agreed. That he looked a poet, his contemporaries have frankly informed us. Haydon said he was the only man he had ever met, except Words worth, who seemed and looked conscious of a high calling. Handsome and ardent-looking, his figure compact and well-turned, with the neck thrust eagerly forward, carrying a strong and shapely head set off by thickly clustering goldbrown hair; the features powerful, finished, and mobile; the mouth rich and wide with an expression at once combative and sensitive in the extreme; the forehead not high, but broad and strong; the eyebrows nobly arched, and eyes hazel-brewn liquid flashing, visibly inspired—"an eye that had an inward look perfectly divine like a Delphian priestess who saw visions." Such is Professor Sidney Colvin's description of him. His eyes were eminently those of a poet, "mellow and glowing," says, Leigh Hunt, "large, dark, and sensitive.' And the late Mrs. Proctor has recorded the impression they left upon her, as if they had been gazing on some glorious sight. It would seem indeed—and here we are still mindful of the Spenserian theory—that it is by the eye the eloquent and radiant expression of the eye, the poet may at once be known. Everybody recalls the poet-eye of Robert Burns; "it was large," says Sir Walter Scott, "and of a cast which glowed (I say literally *glowed*) when he spoke with feeling or interest. I never saw such another eye in a human head though I have seen the most distinguished men of my time.' And so says Professor Walker: "In this large dark eye the most striking index of his genius resided." It was said of the eyes of Chatterton, the "marvellous boy who perished in his pride," that "fire rolled at the bottom of them." And Moore tells us that Byron's, though of a light gray, were capable of all extremes of expression from mirth to melancholy, from benevolence to scorn or rage. As for Shelley, his blue eyes were very large and prominent. "They were at times, when he was abstracted as he often was in contemplation, dull, and as it were insensible to external objects; at others they flashed with the fire of intelligence." In the face of Scott there was not much, I think, to indicate the author of "Marmion" and " Waverley," though it wore a general expression of power and resolution: but he had fine eyes, eyes so keen that, as his little son said, it was commonly he who saw " the hare sitting." Goldsmith's eyes were the redeeming feature of his face. They lighted up like lamps when he grew animated in conversation. The fine portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds, which is one of the glories of the gallery at Knole, is generally admitted to the largely idealised; but. on the other hand, the sketch by his friend Bunbury, prefixed to the early edition of " The Haunch of Venison" exaggerates all that was least comely in the plain countenance on that unhappy man of genious, " a pale, melancholy visage," as he himself describes it, " with two great wrinkles between the eyebrows, and an eye disgustingly severe."

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA

(The Saturday Review, Dec 29.)

WITH the New Year India enters practically, though not technically, on a new viceroyalty; but, fortunately, there is no reason to fear that anything is changed, except that there is one good Englishman the less and one the more in the supreme councils of our greatest dependency. The growth of the mischievous Congress movement, just now in full swing, and so mischievously encouraged by reckless or ignorant politicians at home, is, no doubt, deplorable; but it is fortunately truer in India that perhaps any where else that the talkers are not the doers. Against an intelligent maintenance of the strong hand on the real guiding reins of India Congresses are powerless, and there is, luckily, little, if any, doubt that this maintenance will distinguish the government of Lord LANSDOWNE quite as much as it has distinguished the government of Lord DUFFERIN. To sensible men the government of India presents practically two main problems. The first, with which we are not at present mainly concerned, is the continuance of internal well-being which has been brought about by a century and more of English rule. The second is the arrangement of the defence of India against foreign aggression. In regard to the first point there has never been much real difference of opinion until the arising of the pestilent gabblers about freedom already noticed; while even they are not of the newest growth. The second problem has very cosiderably changed of late years, and it cannot be said that the change was at first recognized, even in India, with the celerity desirable. Not only have the ruinous differences of party in England reflected themselves in India, not only has recklessness or ignorance more than once seriously damaged the country, but it is, as it were, but the other day that the entire change of circumstance brought about by the absorption of the Central Asian Khanates, the encroachments of Russia on Persian-Afghan territory, and the construction, above all, of the Transcaspian railway, was recognized in India itself.

The main principle of the defence of India now held by the best thinkers is that which we have more than once summarized in these pages as " the defence of India by " India." And it is very interesting to the historical student to notice how this theory of the concentration of effort on one point has been constantly resisted by English politicians, and not always triuphantly insisted on by English generals. It may be that the very possession of great maritime strength has been a snare to us in this; but certainly we have always been tempted to adopt, against the best advice, the policy of " diversions" and " descents." In the first of our two greatest wars it is notorious that MARLBOROUGH was very much averse even to the division of English effort between Flanders and Spain which resulted so disastrously in the more southern country, and that, as his influence waned, he had to submit to drafts on his troops for small expeditions elsewhere, which never did any good and, weakened, him materially. In the next century even the great intellect of CHATHAM was carried away by this mania for nibbling at France—a mania which principally resulted at different times, during and after his day, in minor blunders like that of St. Cast and major ones like that of Walcheren. Only when we were rather forced than persuaded to concentrate our efforts on Spain did things begin to go well. Yet the old leaven has not departed from us. It showed in victory as well as in defeat, at Maida as well as at Buenos Ayres and at New Orleans. It showed in the Crimean War. It has showed in not a few projects which were made when war seemed again likely ten years ago. Fortunately we have always had, and we have now, soldiers who understand things better, and who see that to potter in the Baltic and nibble in the Black Sea, to try descents on the Caucasus and expeditions in Asia Minor, is only to invite discomfiture from a Power so centrally placed, so invulnerable at the heart, and now at last so well furnished with communications from heart to extremities, as Russia. So far from this recognition implying any want of confidence in the power of England and India to resist a Russian attack on the latter country, no one probably has ever looked more cheerfully on the result (" the Gods giving fair play") of such a contest than those who take this view of the defence of India in and by way of India. For years past, it is well known, the resources of India have been carefully studied and as carefully prepared; and, with intelligent backing from England and the concentration of English resources in the right place, there is very little doubt that this country would be able, not only to give a very good account of any attacking force, not only to inflict serious losses on her assailant, but to find such occupation for the forces of that assailant in the East as would be the most invaluable of all helps to allies of England in the West. The principle of this system of offensive defence is, in fact, extremely simple. It is this :—" Let each Power fight where that Power has most interests at stake, and most strength to employ." It is for Germany to resist Russia on the Baltic, for Austria, Turkey, and the Balkan States

to tackle her on the Black Sea. England can fight most for her own advantage, most for that of her allies, and most for the damage of the enemy, on the Helmund and the Heri Rud ; and if she chooses so to fight the strength which she can put forward in that line is nearly overwhelming.

In order, however, to do this with effect, the cultivation of the best relations with Afghanistan (where the actual operations would have to take place) and the setting in order of the Indian frontier generally, but specially on the North-West, are necessary. We took some pains to point out that the Black Mountain campaign involved questions of much more importance than the mere punishmeut of these trouble some mountaineers, or the mere warning to them not to give too much encouragement to Hindustani fanatics. The immediat epurpoee of the expedition twas, no doubt, very fairly performed ; but it needs to be followed up, not by any means necessarily by fresh expeditions, but by a policy of thoroughly exploring and assuring, either by fear or favour, the warlike and little-known tribes who inhabit the great irregular tract of country betweeu Afghanistan, India, and the upper waters of the Oxus. To do this successfully would give us no new debateable land with Russia on the other side of the marches, and it would secure not only an important *boulevard* for India, but a still more important recruiting ground, the latter consideration being one of the weightiest of those disastrously forgotten by the party which looked on complacently at the absorption of the Khanates. And it may be observed that this policy is as far as possible from being a policy of annextion. Nobody who understands and adopts it wants to increase the area of the space that requires garrisoning ; nobody wants to bring English and Russian outposts face to face; or to do any other of the dreadful things which are sometimes talked about. A friendly Afghanistan that we may protect Afghanistan against her enemies, and a conviction on the part of the frontier tribes generally, including those of the regions between the Indus and the Amu Daria, that they have more to feaer and more to hope from England than from any one else—those are two main pillars of the rational system of the defence of India, with, of course, as support to both, the understanding that England shall devote all her strength to attack if necessary, to defence in any case, in this quarter. Even the most inexperienced person may see at a glance something of the advantage which this system of a pull altogether in one place, and that the place where we have most strength and most interest, has over the pottering and nibbling plan. And it may be pretty confidently added that the more the thing is studied the more will its advantages be seen, not the least being, from the point of view of general European as well as Eastern policy, that we can help our allies as well as ourselves infinitely better in this way than in any other.

Advertisements.

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Sd. SURYA NARIAN SINGH
Vice Chairman District Bd.

BHAGUALPUR
The 31st January 1889

POSTAL NOTICE.

With effect from the 1st April 1889, the sender of a value-payable article will be required to sign a certificate to the effect that the article is sent in execution of a *bona fide* order ; and in the case of a value-payable unregistered packet, the sender will, in addition to signing the certificate referred to above, be required to prepay the usual money order commission on the amount specifipd for recovery from the addressee, by affixing eostage stamps of the value of the commission to the form filled up by him.

2. In lieu of the forms at present filled up by the senders of value-payable articles, two revised forms will be substituted from the 1st April 1889—one for use with all value-payable articles other than valne-payble unregistered book packets, and the other for use with valne-payable unregistered book packets. Each form will contain the certificate to be signed by the sender, and space is provided in the form for use with value-payable unregistered packets for the postage stamps to be affixed in payment of commission.

3. In case a value-payable unregistered packet is refused by the addressee or returned as unclaimed to the sender, no refund of the commission prepaid will be granted.

P. SHERIDAN,
Deputy Director-General of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA :
The 27th January 1889 44.

NOTICE.

The proprietory right of the Jalamuta Estate, owned by Bhupendra Narayan Roy, Minor, under the Court of Wards, will be sold by private contract to meet debts due by the Estate.

Particulars may be obtained on application to the General Manager, Midnapore. Tenders will be received not later than 15th March. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

46 (Sd) C. VOWELL
Collector,
Midnapore Collectorate,

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Resolution of the Government of Bengal in the General Department, dated the 6th March 1886, published on page 541 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st of the same month, notice is hereby given that an examination for the admission of female students to the certificate class of the Calcutta Medical College will be held in the Theatre of that College on Tuesday, the 12th February 1889, and following days.

Hours and Subjects of Examination.

Tuesday.—English dictation, Grammar, and Composition—from 1 to 4 P.M.

Wednesday.—History of England and India. Geography : General, and of India in particular—from 1 to 4 P.M.

Thursday.—Airthmetic : the first four rules, vulgar and decimal fractions, and Proportion—from 1 to 4 P.M.

Candidates must apply in writing to the Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta, not later than Saturday, the 9th February, for permission to appear at the examination.

Applications for permission to reside in the Sarnamayi Hostel should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary to the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, 36, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

A. CROFT,
Director of Public Instruction.

The 7th January 1889

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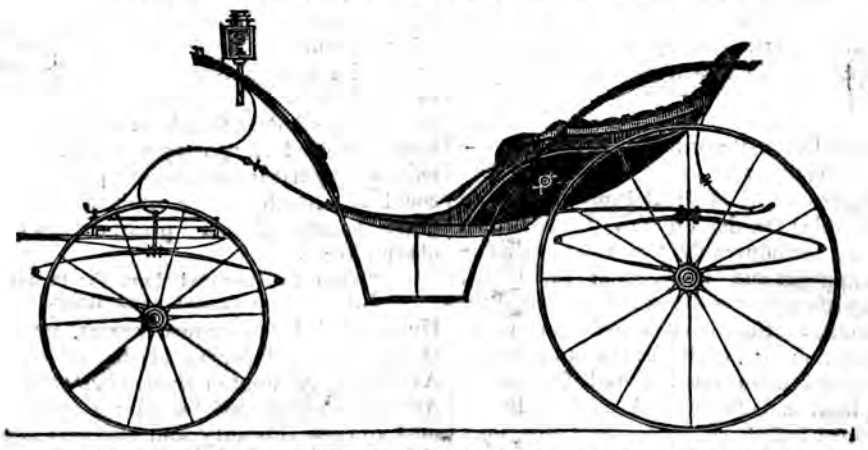

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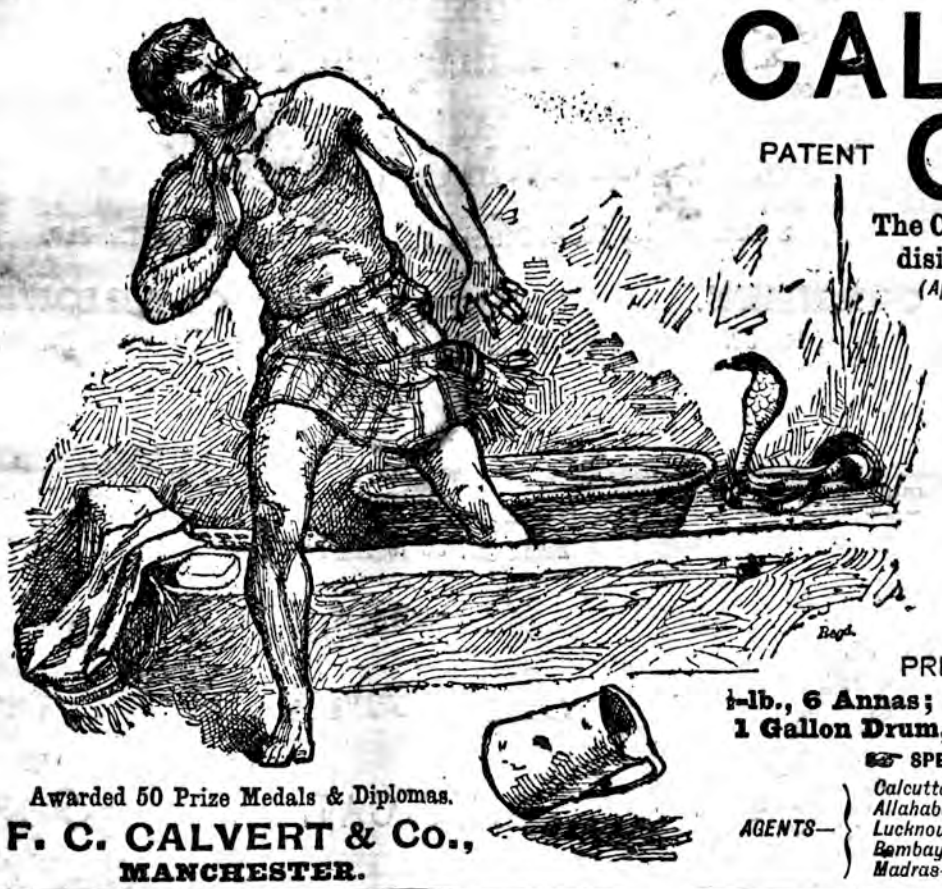

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21

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*February* 30, 1889.

GENERAL.—Mr. W. R. Larminie, Commissioner, Dacca Division, is allowed furlough for one year, under section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th March 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. Owen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to have charge of the Behar Sub-Division of the Patna District.

Mr. E. V. Westmacott, Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, on deputation under the Financial Department of this Government, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Dacca Division, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. W. R. Larminie, or untill further orders.

Dr, V. Richards, Honorary Surgeon, Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is appointed to be Honorary Surgeon of the Presidency Volunteer Reserve Battalion.

The services of Mr. A. P. Pennell, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, are placed at the disposal of the Goverment of India in the Home Department.

Mr, H. Lee. Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Durbhunga, is vested with the powers of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in that District.

Moulvi Mohomed Serajul Huq, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 2nd ultimo.

Baboo Annoda Prosad Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is transferred to Monghyr, and is appointed to have charge of the Jamui Sub-Division of that District.

This cancels the order of the 8th instant, appointing Babu Annoda Prosad Bose to have charge of the Behar Sub-Division of the Patna District.

Babu Purna Chander Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jamui, Monghrp, is posted temporarily to Madhubani, in the Durbhunga District.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and are posted to the sudder stations of the Districts mentioned opposite their names—

Babus Gati Krishno Neogy, M. A., B. L., Bankura ; Hari Pada Bhuttacharji, B. A., Howrah, and Soshi Bhusan Bose, M. A., Hughly.

Mr. J. H. Barnard, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sewan, Sarun, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that District.

The following confirmations and promotions are made in the Subordinate Executive Service :—

With effect from the date following that on which Babu Dwarka Nath Mukerji died—

Mr. N. Warde-Jones confirmed in the sixth grade : Mr Syed Sakhawat Hossein promoted temporarily to the sixth grade, but will continue on deputation ; Babu Sarat Chunder Chatterji promoted temporarily to the sixth grade ; Mr. F. E. Piffard confirmed in the seventh grade ; and Babu Tara Prosunno Acharji appointed temporarily to the seventh grade.

With effect from the 22nd August 1888, the date from which the Hon'ble Syed Amir Hossein, C. I. E., was confirmed as Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.—

Babus Jadu Nath Bose confirmed in the second grade ; Chunder Narain Singh promoted temporarily to the second grade ; Keder Nath Dutta confirmed in the third grade ; Bhubaneswar Singh promoted temporarily to the third grade ; Luchmi Narain confirmed in the fourth grade, Gouri Sanker Biswas promoted temporarily to the fourth grade ; Bogola Prosunno Mozumdar confirmed in the fifth grade ; Pran Kumar Dass promoted temporarily to the fifth grade ; Mohendro Nath Mukerji confirmed in the sixth grade ; Mr. F. E. Piffard promoted temporarily to the sixth grade ; Babu Probat Chunder Chatterji confirmed in the seventh grade ; and Suresh Chunder Chatterji appointed temporarily to the seventh grade.

With effect from the 28th August, 1888, vice Babu Norendro Nath Chowdhry, deceased—

Babu Manick Lal Pal confirmed in the sixth grade ; Moulvi Wahedulla confirmed in the seventh grade ; and Babu Raj Mohun Chuckerbutty appointed temporarily to the seventh grade.

With effect from the 31st August, 1888, vice Babu Kasturi Lal, deceased—

Babu Baroda Kant Ganguly promoted temporarily to the seventh grade,

With effect from the date on which Babu Uma Charn Ganguly retired—

Baboo Mohendra Nath Gupta confirmed in the fourth grade ; Mr. A. C. Mackertich promoted temporarily to the fourth grade ; Babus Ram Narain Banerji confirmed in the fifth grade ; Juggut Durlub Bysack promoted temporarily to the fifth grade ; Sarat Chunder Das confirmed in the sixth grade ; Suresh Chuder Das promoted temporarily to the sixth grade ; Suresh Chunder Das confirmed in the seventh grade ; Moulvi Abdus Salam appointed temporarily to the seventh grade.

With effect from the 19th January 1889, vice Babu Shama Churn Das, deceased—

Babu Burhandeo Narain confirmed in the sixth grade ; Babu Jogendra Nath Bannerji promoted temporarily to the sixth grade ; Babu Jogendra Nath Bannerji confirmed in the seventh grade ; and Baboo Girish Chunder Dutt appointed temporarily to the seventh grade.

With effect from the date on which Babu Kirsto Chunder Dutt will retire—

Babu Tarini Prosad Roy confirmed in the third grade ; Mr. A. J. Fraser promoted temporarily to the third grade ; Babu Mohini Mohun Chuckerbutty confirmed in the fourth grade ; Babu Kally Puddo Mukerji promoted temporarily to the fourth grade ; Babu Nobin Chunder Mitter confirmed in the fifth grade ; Babu Juggut Chunder Shome promoted temporarily to the fifth grade ; Babu Nogendra Nath Gupta confirmed in the sixth grade ; Mr. A. W. Stark promoted temporarily to the sixth grade.

Mr. A. W. Stark confirmed in the seventh grade ; and Moulvi Mahomed Abdulla appointed temporarily to the seventh grade.

With effect from the date on which Moulvi Mahomed will retire—

Babu Bhubuneswar Singh confirmed in the third grate ; Babu Bangsidhar Roy promoted temporarily to the third grade ; Babu Raj Gopal Roy confirmed in the fourth grade ; Mr. C. N. Bannerji promoted temporarily to the fourth grade ; Babu Shama Churn Mitter confirmed in the fifth grade ; Babu Govind Chunder Bysack promoted temporarily to the fifth grade ; Babu Girendro Nath Catterji confirmed in the sixth grade ; BabuKally Prosunno Chowdry promoted temporarily to the sixth grade ; Babu Kally Prosuno Chowdhry confirmed in the seventh grade ; Moulvi Abdus Samad appointed temporarily to the seventh grade.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Mr. H. J. F. T. Maguire, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested, under section 407 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes.

Babu Bhubaneswer Singh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khulna, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal procedure.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Har Kumar Roy of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Gopalgunge Bench, in the District of Furridpore.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Khetter Nath De of his appointment as Honorary Magistrate of the General and Municipal Benches at Hooghly.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. J. D. Boylan of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Howrah Bench.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrate of the Rungpore Sudder Bench, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class :

Babu Annada Prosad Sen and Moulvi Samir Uddin.

Mr. B. G. Geidt, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is vested with powers under sections 110, 133, 143, 144, 174, 191, 407, and 524 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Babu Koylash Chunder Mukerji, Subordinate Judge of Rungpore, is appointed temporarily to act as Additional Subordinate Judge of the District of Bhaugulpore to be employed at Monghyr for nine months.

Babu Debendro Lal Shome, First Munsiff of Midnapore, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Ruungpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Koylash Chunder Mukerji, or until further orders.

Babu Debendro Lal Shome is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Sudder Munsiff of Rungpore.

Babu Krishna Dhan Mukerji, M. A. and B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sudder station during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Debendro Lal Shome, or until further orders.

Babu Kanti Chunder Bhaduri, Additional Munsiff of Midnapore is vested temporarily with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the sudder Munsiff, during the absence, on deputation. of Babu Debendro Lal Shome, or until further orders.

Babu Shyamadhub Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is vested with the powers to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Babu Nil Madhub Bannerji, Second Subordinate Judge of Sarun, is allowed furlough for two years, under scetion 132 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 2nd proximo, or from such cousequent date as he may be relieved.

Babu Saroda Prosad Chatterjee Judge of the Courts of Small Causes, Kushtea, Chuadanga and Meherpore, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of sarun during the absence, on furlough, of Babu Nil Madhub Bannerji, or until further orders.

Babu Baroda Prosunna Shome, Subordinate Judge of Dinagepore is appointed to act as Judge ofthe Courts of Small Cause Kushtea, Chuadanga and Meherpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Saroda Prasad Chatterji, or until further orders.

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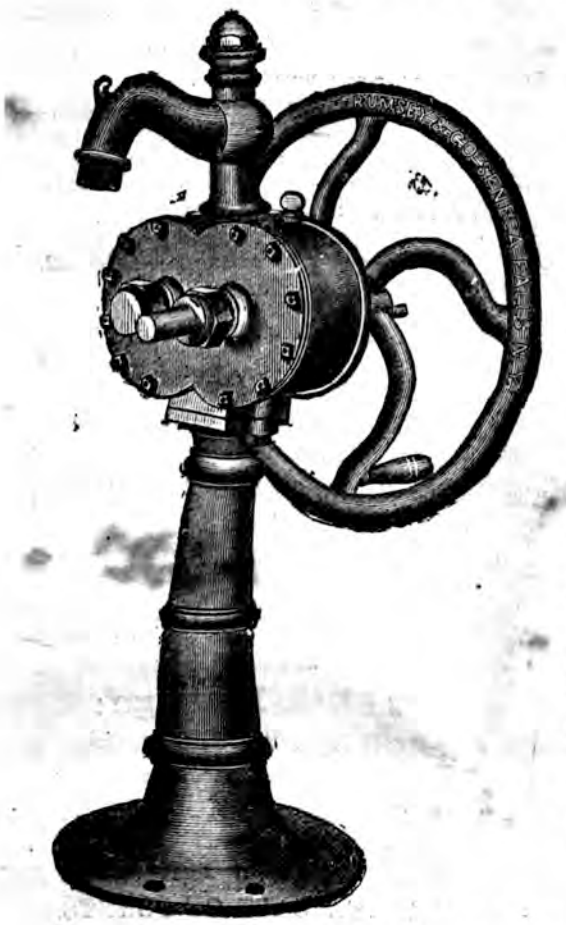

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